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Newry, where arrangements are being made for

seven weeks old, we hand strong. It was weak at first and required careful nursing to make it

live. It demonstrated its bear nature by at-tempting to strike me with its fiet, and other

bear manœvures. His hinder parts and legs re-semble "old bruin" perfectly in shape and form,

parts. The forward part seems to wish to act like a calf and its hind parts like a bear, which

makes it ludierous and singular in the last de-

gree. I noticed a four year old buck in Hart-tord, belonging to Mr. Russell, having four large

horns; two standing out and over the forchead, fourteen inches long, and two lop horns ten inch-

es long. Perhaps we may see the beast we read of with seven heads and ten horns next. If I do

As the name of Tumble Down Dick is suggest

was chasing a deer many years ago, which ran off

and view the harmony and beauty of the works

of the Great Artist which He intends for you to

study with unspeakable admiration and delight.

Or, if those latent powers lie dormant in your

souls, ascend the mountain tops. The book of

nature, bound with a thousand colors of living

green, although, perhaps, clouded with a little mystery, the eye of faith, hope and love shall scan

its pages. Your souls made strong, screne and

Mr. Abbott, of the Mt Zircon House, has lost

calm by its teachings shall never forget, but be enlarged to comprehend the whole.

one hundred and fifty sheep the past spring. Friend W. who assisted in the examination of their

cases reports as follows. Symptoms—head would hang down, ears lop, discharge at the nose, would soon lie down by reason of weakness, and death

would soon ensue. Examination after death discloses the following facts. Caul green and

rotton, gall very dark, lungs spotted, worms in

the air tubes of the lungs three inches long, color

white, slimy and rather sluggish. Many sheep

have died in this county this year with about th

ticks on lambs. Mix two quarts soap with one

pail of water-boil-apply thoroughly two or three times. For ticks on lambs same as above

a tub, take the lambs by the legs and dip them

all but the head and feet. Squeeze out from the

wool all you can, and not a live tick will remain

Northern vs. Southern Clover.

MESSES. EDITORS :- I notice in your last issu

worthless stuff which your correspondents repre-

MESSRS. EDITORS :- In the last issue of the

Farmer I was glad to see articles giving informa-

tion about clover seed; but I think the writer of

formerly sold as Southern or Western clover.

Sidney, June 13, 1864.

extensive operations.

VOL. XXXII.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Hints about Corn Fodder.

It may seem to be what the lawyers would call a work of "supererogation" to call the attention of farmers to the subject of raising and curing corn fodder at this time, when there is a prospect of a other crop which farmers can raise. We believe journal. it has never been calculated on any definite and 1. The requisites of successful cranberry cul-

of shelled corn, be devoted wholly to cattle feed. | plants will not live in stagnant water. the cob part of what value you please, as people to the depths of six or eight inches. are divided in regard to their real value as feed. 3. Set the plants about the 25th of May, after make it equal to three tons and a half of the best covering, which keeps down the weeds. hay; this, added to the ton and a half of husks 4. The cranberry is liable to be injured by late easily raised by sowing corn in drills, or broad- worst enemy. cast. Drills are best, because it can be more | 5. The use of flooding the vines, and the sea-

tained from corn planted on the 4th of July. There is, however, one drawback or trouble in the management of this crop, and that is the difficulty of drying or curing it. This is especially attention to the following hints appropriate to the case if suffered to grow late, for the purpose the season. of letting it acquire its greatest amount. The One of the essentials of the successful culture short days of autumn and the cool nights are not of tobacco—as indeed it is of all other crops—is see if it would pay. It would not be necessary however, to have a regular hop house to do this. Those who are disposed could easily fit up some son which were worthless, simply because, not be both successful and profitable.

sweet corn will produce the most nutritive crop,

advantage in the raising of this crop is, that it

may be put in after all the other crops are sowed

"Honor to whom Honor is Due."

pliment to Hon. James S. Grinnell, the gentle-manly and efficient chief clerk of the department junction of the leaves to the stalk. These suckof Agriculture. It is contained in a letter writ-ten from Washington to the Prairie Farmer, of the 11th inst. If the fifther of the 11th inst. If the fifther of the 11th inst. the 11th inst. If the faithfulness of a public ofhe labors, we know of no one to whom it more nutriment necessary to push forward and increase justly belongs than to Mr. Grinnell. We have a the size and thickness of the leaf, the breaking very high estimation of his fitness and ability, them off when of a large size makes so great a and believe that to him belongs the credit of bringing the Department of Agriculture to its present honorable position. Had it not been for his sagacity to see what was expected of the new Department, and his energy and ability to supply it, the Department would have been an absolute failure. As it is, it is every day gaining in strength, usefulness, and the confidence and sup-

little dreaming then that I should ever have the that farming is, or should be, a profession,) gentlemanly and social in his manners, he is emphatically the "right man in the right place," something not often found in the Departments. Few persons have any idea of the amount of labor he daily performs. The chief clerk of a bureau is its executive officer, having general charge of its business details. In a new Department, not yet fully organized, these duties are, of course, far more numerous and onerous than in an old and well established bureau, where the business has, as it were, become crystalized, or settled into regular channels, by which means the duties can be classified and subdivided, among the various employees. In a new bureau, new questions and new duties are constantly arising; and to settle and arrange them without interfering with cur-

rent duties of the day, is no small task. Hour after other rooms in the great building are emptied of their occupants, who are enjoying their tied of their occupants, who are enjoying their after other rooms in the great building are emptied of their occupants, who are enjoying their five o'clock dinners, or a cigar, or a stroll on the Avenue, Mr. Grinnell may be found hard at work at his desk; and even when he retires to his home, the hours late into the night are spent in culling from the choice volumes of his private library, golden thoughts and truths for public use. Such a devotion to public interest is most unusual; and hence I feel, that when found, it is all the more worthy of commendation.'

Cranberry Culture.

A recent inquirer wishes some information on greater crop of hay than the probable available the culture of the cranberry. In a private letter help of the country can gather. All this may be, we have referred him to several parties in this but corn fodder will be not the less useful and State who have been successful in growing them, valuable, and a few thoughts and hints about it from who he will probably get fresh and practimay do somebody good now, and perhaps some- cal information; but, intimating in his letter body else more good another year. Indian corn, that any hints from us-would be "eagerly read." in its various shapes, is undoubtedly capable of we offer the following, although it is a subject affording more good cattle feed per acre, than any that has heretofore had frequent mention in our

well conducted experiments, what that amount ture are air, light and water. With these it will would be, but some rough estimates could be produce its fruit as well upon a bank of clear brought up in the mind by a very little reflection. sand, as upon a bed of rich muck. It must have Suppose an acre of corn, yielding forty bushels moisture, either from a brook or springs. The

Let it be cut and "stooked" as soon as the kernel 2. With a piece of moist, open soil, with wais glazed. It will then ripen off well, and the ter not more than six inches from the surface, stalk and husk be much better fodder than if suf- cranberries can be raised to a limited extent. But fered to become dead ripe on the field. We will to have just such a location as is desirable for put this at a ton and a half-equal, if properly their successful culture, select a piece of lowprepared, to the same amount of common hay. lying land with a sufficient fall to drain it enough Then we will take the ears of corn produced, and to work it without inconvenience, and with an grind it, cob and corn altogether. You may call opportunity to flood it as occasion may require,

But the corn part value is better settled. By ex- having eradicated all grass and weeds from the periments well conducted, it has been found that spot selected. Distance: three and a half feet three pounds of good corn meal are equal, in nu- apart between the rows, and eighteen inches betritive matter and effect, to twelve pounds of the tween the hills. The distance apart, however, best hay. Now, allowing each bushel of corn to will depend somewhat upon the number of plants weigh, say fifty pounds, you will have 2000 one wishes to set upon a given piece of land. At pounds of it, and if divided by 3, will make the above distance they admit of good cultivation; 6661, equivalent of 12 pounds of hay, which will if set closer the plants soon form a mat or thick

and stalks, will amount to four and a half tons spring frosts-while the vincs are in blossom, per acre of the very best of cattle feed. This is usually from May 25th to June 4th. A fly also from an acre of corn cultivated n the common attacks the vines about the middle of July, deway. But we all know that for the mere pur- positing its eggs in the berry. The larvae of this poses of fodder, a much larger amount can be fly is very destructive to the cranberry. It is its

easily cultivated and harvested. Its value as a sons for performing the operation are as follows: ng crop or feeder, when cut green early in the In winter, to protect the ground from the severe season, or the good economy of planting a suc- action of frost; in late spring to check the growth cession of crops for this purpose, we will not of weeds and wild grasses; in July to prevent touch upon now. But we will say a few words the cranberry fly from depositing its eggs in the on the crop as one cultivated for winter forage. berry. At each season the retarding effects of When cultivated on good soil, in drills, with the water on the plants are very slight.

about four bushels of the Southern or horse tooth 6. The Bell, the Cherry and the Bugle-so variety used for seed, from six to ten tons have named from a slight resemblance in form to each been raised to the acre. This variety of corn will article mentioned—are fine varieties; the first produce the greatest amount of fodder, but the two being especial favorites.

pound for pound, though less of it in bulk. An Suggestions to Growers of "ye Weed."

We have not forgotten that numerous corresand planted. We have seen a very good crop ob- pondents have made inquiries concerning the culture and management of tobacco plants, and that we promised to furnish them with the necessary

warm enough to cure it well, and it is apt to mould and ferment and become damaged in the growth of the plants, the soil needs to be process, and thereby its value much deteriorated. constantly stirred, the dry earth about the plants To obviate this trouble is quite a desideratum, and we propose the following hints in regard to it, and wish those who cultivate in those parts of the State where hops are grown, should give it a trial. It is this—dry it by means of a kiln as you do hops. Those in the neighborhood of a carefully watched and destroyed. The tobacco hop kiln could very easily try the experiment and worm does not make its appearance usually until

out building for a dry house, in the same manner understanding how to manage them, the main as dry houses are prepared for drying or season- stalk had been allowed to grow, and the leaves ing lumber, with a loft above, made of timbers or were as unfit for use as those of the mullein. slat flooring, and space for a common stove below. Topping or cutting off the main stalk should be We have no doubt such an arrangement would performed as soon as the blossoms appear, taking off about seven of the top leaves with the stalk, leaving from nine to fifteen leaves, according to the strength of the plant. The top of the stalk can be removed with the thumb and finger nails. It gives us great pleasure to transfer to our All that is requisite after this until the plant is columns the following just and appreciative comficer demands the approbation of those for whom more than a week old, for besides absorbing the wound as greatly to injure the after-growth of

> Other hints concerning cutting and curing will be given in proper season.

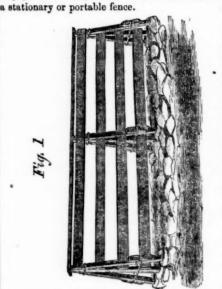
Prospects of the Season.

The weather for the past six weeks has been port of the people. This is a good deal to say, but remarkably cold, cloudy and unfavorable for farmnevertheless we say it, because the fact cannot be ing operations, although the record of the fall of rain shows the amount to have been less than an "Many years ago, when residing upon the prairies of the west, I had heard of Mr. Grinnell's zeal and ability in agricultural matters, little dreaming then that I should ever have the weather, the feed in pastures is not as sweet as it pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him.

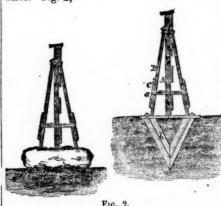
Time has, however, so ordered; and I am most consequently there is a lack of sweetness and happy to assure the farmers of the west, that I find my good opinions fully confirmed. Thoroughly educated—a scientific a wall as practical farm. ly educated—a scientific as well as practical farm-er—an enthusiast in the profession, (for I hold is most encouraging. It has been too cool for that farming is, or should be, a profession,) gen- is most encouraging. It has been too cool for

The illustrations accompaning this article are representations of an improved fence, patented by Charles R. Smith, of Haverhill, N. H. A sectional Smith, accompaning this article are dreariness, is the grand feature of the picture. We gazed long, half frozen by the chilly air and half entranced by the beauty of the scene. We finally voted to return for our toast and coffee. tion of this fence was erected about a year ago Whitney Cummings, of West Sumner, has on the Western Avenue, near the Augusta House, in this city, and farmers passing by, or who visit this city and wish to inspect the fence, should not fail to give it an examination. We believe it possesses many advantages not found in our ordinary fences, especially for ledgey locations, or lands liable to be overflown, intervales, meadows, &c. The advantages claimed by the inventor are:

| Ied him to commence excavations by plasting and digging. By a few days labor he has laid bare the top of the vein quite a distance. It runs parallel with the top of the ground, and promises to be valuable. There are strong in fications of copper in the immediate vicinity. I obtained a requirement from the spot which I shall send you. that it is simple in construction; is straight, covering but little land; will not heave on the most clayey soils; is very durable; and can be used as clayey soils; is very durable fance.



The posts, in Fig. 1, rest upon tiles, or blocks of cement, concrete or analogous substances; connected with these posts are the diagonal braces, here and get ahead of him. ends or which rest on the common foundation, while the tops are notched and received by a wooden or metalic pin, running through the uprights. The upper ends of these braces are bound was chasing a deer many years ago, which ran off with a wire, so that they cannot be displaced; the noted brow of the mountain on the south side. and on the lower part, near the bottom, there is Dick being in hot pursuit, and very near him, and on the lower party field also receives a wire as could not stop his locomotion in season to save shown in the engraving. This mode of attaching the fastenings can be varied in the case of permather than the fastenings can be varied in the case of permather than the fastenings can be varied in the case of permather than the fast of the fast of the fast of the value below—which was the last of nent fences, and bolts substituted instead of the wires. Fig. 2,



is a illustration of the foundation of the fence in ection. The V-shaped structure being made of cement or tile, a hole is dug in the earth and the foundation placed therein, connected together by the tie rods, as seen passing through the middle. The intervening space is then rammed down with earth or clay, and the whole superstructure is safe against elemental disturbance. In the other view, in the same figure, the fence is represented as set upon a common boulder, such as abound in

The inventor claims that the several arrange-The inventor claims that the several arrange same symptoms.

E. Howard, of Hartford, gives the following as and that the structure is a valuable one for the a sure remedy for lice on horses and colts, and objects intended. For other information, terms, &e., address Mr. Smith as above. with the addition of one pound of tobacco, for enough to wash forty lambs. Put the liquor in

Communications.

Something about the bears next time. V. D. Andover, June 8, 1864. MESSRS. EDITORS :- My last letter left me at

Travels in the Dirigo State--- No. II.

the Mt. Zircon house. We had the good luck to meet here our friends A. A. Woodbridge, q., and wife, from Newcastle. Mr. W. mad debut here as a Fourth of July Orator, much the edification of the citizens, last season. some replies to your Sidney correspondent in ref-ter enjoying a "feast of reason and flow of erence to the best kind of clover to seed land ul," during the evening we ageed to start for the pof Mt Zircon the next morning, at two o'clock. the farmers of this vicinity agrees with what they t is estimated to be about 2500 feet above the say, I propose to have a few words to say upor evel of the sea. We retired, but slept with one the subject. A large part of the farmers in this ye open, and when the clock struck two we part of the State have sown the Southern or ntly tapped at W.'s room door, but soon found decided knock necessary to arouse him from most unanimously they condemn it. The first umber's fond embrace. Trying its virtue we objection to it is that it does not yield quite so soon heard a gentle voice inside remind him of much hay to the acre as the Northern. This of itself, of course, is enough to condemn it. Sec-

Partaking a of lunch which our thoughtful and ondly, it matures at least two weeks before the ind-hearted landlady had left on the table,—with other grasses sown with it. Either you must good glass under our arm, and calling the faith-spoil the one by cutting it too early, or lose the dog Lion, an old bear hunter, we started, a other by letting it stand till it is merry trio, frolicking and rollicing, to ascend correspondents, without doubt, well know that the summit. How could we be otherwise than ripe clover is almost worthless for hay. On good gay under the light of the round laughing moon? rich soil, well tilled, the clover will hold in three We never believed in the wisdom of that solemn or four years. The second year's crop will be at ird of the night, the owl, but, that mirth and least half clover, and if allowed to stand till the play, on proper occasions, are necessary to main-tain the snap and spring of our vital and mental I never have found the Northern clover the

We proposed to ascend a steep part, and our sent it to be. If sown thick it will yield more wind being good, we and the good dog engineered hay, and of as good quality as the other kind; the way, sometimes crawling on our hands and knees and grasping the saplings for safety, and subscriber about the middle of July and he will consoling ourselves with the thought that all who show them some that will cut three would ascend the hill of science or Mt. Zircon, acre the first cutting, and of a quality they will must work for it; but the range of view from be convinced is "worth cutting." If sown thick the top was more than ample to repay the toil.

We at length reached a bluff near the top which

Z. A. G. sheltered us from the wind, and finding the air much colder than below, we made a rousing fire with wood near at hand to await the light of day. ooking toward the bluff we were surprised in cholding large masses of something which shone with great brilliancy, like polished silver. By the first article did not quite understand me when inspection we found it to be isinglass in huge he speaks of my "laboring under an erroneous but masses, of the purest and most transparent quality. It is imbedded in pure quartz rock, of which quite a part of the mountain is composed. We naming seed I used the names by which the seed

were able to obtain some good specimens, but not the best, for want of tools. Being then near sun rise we ascended to the top to feast our eyes upon the extended view and Canada" clover to refer to the small variety before us. The morning was not so auspicious as we could have wished. A dark cloud lay in the east to obscure the rising sun. The clouds capped the mountains or were hanging lazily around their summits, and seeming loth to part from their attractions. Detached, wierdlike masses of clouds were hugging the tree tops— their natural magnets. Mountains, some a hundred miles distant met our view. The state of the atmosphere gave them a sombre and dream-

eyes. This is the third season she has been so we looked with our glass in the direction of the Forest City, but "grand old ocean" refused to be seen that morning.

A most charming landscape lay at the north of us. Our eye follows the Androscoggin until lost to view by the hills in Mexico; then we catch sight of it again coming back to form the boun-

Sick Cow----Query.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Clear the brown path to meet his coulter's gleam, Lo! on he comes, behind his smoking team, With toil's bright dew-drops on his sunburnt brow The lord of earth, the hero of the plough!

First in the field before the reddening sun, Last in the shadows when the day is done; Line after line, along the bursting sod, Marks the broad acres where his feet have tred; Marks the broad acres where his feet have trod; Still, where he treads, the stubborn clods divide, The smooth, fresh furrow opens deep and wide; Matted and dense the tangled turf upheaves. Mellow and dark the ridgy cornfeld cleaves. Up the steep hill-side, where the laboring to ain Stants the long track that scores the level plain; Thro' the moist valley, clogged with oosing clay, The patient convoy breaks its destined way. At every turn the loosening chains resound, Till the wide field one billowy waste appears, And wearied hands unbind the panting steers. These are the hands whose sturdy labor brings The peasants' food, the golden pomp of kings; This is the page, whose letters shall be seen, Changed by the sun to words of living green; This is the scholar, whose immortal pen Spells the first lesson taught to hungry men. These are the lines that heaven-commanded Toil Shows on his deed—the charter of the soil.

Elements of the Dairy Business.

extensive operations.

I had the pleasure last week of stopping over night with Harrison Bray, of Peru,—a progressive and enthusiastic farmer, who resides near the mountain known by the name of Tumble Down Dick,—and examining a living specimen of a mongrel, half calf and haif bear. It was then cess,—the mere following of forms which have been handed down from other generations, without an understanding of, or any reference to those guiding principles which should direct the process. Science has at length stepped in, and in several particulars has rendered valuable aid. By it have been accomplished reduction of labor; increase in quality, and a shortening of the time required for ripening. Reduction of labor and increase of product have been effected by the substitution of improved apparatus in place of the old fashioned. and is entirely without that comely appendage for a beast, a tail. It exhibits a great lack of sympathy and harmony between its fore and hind jects are assisted, and at the same time an imcurd; viz, by the chemical action of warmth ap-I will send you a very minute description. I think P. T. Barnum had better visit this country plied to the curd in the whey, causing a contraction and precipitation of the curd. This method ripen with greater rapidity than when the separproper cooking of the curd in the whey, is of itself, the equivalent of a portion of the former

The important points in cheese-making are few "The important points in cheese-making are few and may be easily and clearly stated, so as to be readily understood; but to be able to secure their being fully carried out in practical operations, so as to secure uniformly good results, and to be prepoor Dick, and hence the name.

Accompanied by a man in Mr. Bray's employ,

> this is quite as important in the butter as in the cheese dairy.
>
> The second; that the milk be in the proper state as to temperature, and not too far advanced toward acidity when the rennet is added.

The third; that the rennet be properly prepared and sweet, and that a sufficient quantity and no more be added. The fourth ; that the whey be properly separ-

ated from the curd. The fifth; curing or ripening. First. Cleanliness; absolute cleanliness, and by this is meant a great deal more than exemption from visible dirtiness. The inferior charac-

ter of a considerable portion of the dairy pro-ducts manufactured not only in Maine, but anywhere and everywhere, and especially the bad flavor, which, although not perceptible when new, but which developes in an unmistakeable manner with age, in butter and cheese, is chiefly owing to lack of proper care and cleanliness in the full sense of the term. To understand this better, let me say that casein or the curdy portion of milk is a nitrogenous body, and like all nitrogenus animal substances is apt to run into putrefaction. This liability to putrefy is developed with greatest rapidity when under the influence of other substances in which decay has already begun. For instance : A piece of fresh meat placed in a perfectly clean vessel, and the air pure also, may keep good many days, in some weeks perhaps, while it it be put in one apparently clean, and which has had tainted meat in it previously, it

perceptible after being kept.

Ferments are destroyed at the heat of boiling water, 212 degrees. Boiling water will readily cleanse vessels in which milk has been kept if they be of tin or other metal. Possibly a slightly low-er temperature may suffice for metallic vessels, but certainly not for wood : and it is safer in all the propagation of the peculiar ferment. In a quantity, is also a most valuable article for this sides; and no amount of scalding and scrubbing would prevent it. It became advisable to throw it aside and use a tin one in its place, when the trouble ceased. Was it not that particles of the

commonly sold in the market. I supposed "Maine clover" to refer to the larger variety formerly sold as Northern clover, and "New York appreciate the writer's "caution" and think the hint may have a wide application, and be heeded MESSES. EDITORS ;-I have a cow that has sore

Agricultural Miscellany.

is the fact, and the result had been brought above by carelessly using newly painted utensils. The milk and whey have extracted poison from the lead and deposited it in the cheese. The fact has been well substantiated from numerous cases where the matter has been fully traced out .-When utensils are to be newly painted it should be done at a time when they will not be needed for three months; and before painting they should have been thoroughly scrubed with strong ley, in order that all the old flaky paint be removed and a good clean surface presented for the new paint.

After the new paint has become thoroughly dried and hard, the tubs and pails should be fre-

> no smell or taste from the new paint. The cleanliness referred to should include not only the utensils but every part of the premises. Milk absorbs odors of any kind with such facility that much caution needs to be exercised lest it uffer injury by exposure to offensive affluvia. Let milk be ever so rich, it may be spoiled be-fore as well as after rennet is added.—S. L. Good-

Tilling Orchards.

The question is often asked, "Ought orchards to be tilled?" Our reply is, Yes. The princi-Until within a few years, the manufacture of munerate the cost of cultivation, and that the cheese has been almost entirely an empirical process,—the mere following of forms which have

improved apparatus in place of the old fashioned cheese tub and other utensils. Both of these ob-The primary object, however, is to impart new provement in quality is gained, by the adoption of an improved method of separating whey from his crops in this case, should be set down as clear

Allowing orchards to become swarded over with of separating whey from curd effects a change in the latter which enables it (after pressure) to condition for years, while at the same time, perhaps, the tops are neglected, is a most effectual ation is mainly accomplished by mechanical mode of ruining them. No grass should be almeans: indeed, there is reason to believe that a lowed to grow for any considerable length of time around the trunk of any tree, fruit or ornamental, if health, fruitfulness and a good development are desirable.

Where trees have not been liberally manured,

most fruit trees. There is danger of manuring apple orchards too much. If green manure is applied in large quantities, the trees will be fored into a rapid and unnatural growth; they become tender, the wood is not fully ripened, the bark turns a reddish-brown color, is separated in some places from the wood, and in a few years the whole orchard dies prematurely of gout! If apple trees make an annual average growth of ten to fifteen inches, it is enough. When that is the case the new growth will be thoroughly ripened, and the whole action of the tree will be

healthy, and the orchard will be established with a permanent and prolific character. For the first ten years,—if we are contented with a moderate and healthful growth,—the land may be cropt so as to pay a fair profit on all the labor bestowed to produce it, and also on that given to the cultivation of the trees. It should not be devoted to the small grains, however, but to any of the hoed crops, corn, potatoes, beans or roots. Under this practice the cultivation of an orchard is done at little or no cost.—N. E. Far-

Disinfecting Agent.

Common copperas, which costs but three cents per pound, is perhaps one of the most efficient and economical disinfecting agents known. If two pounds of copperas be; dissolved in ten quarts of which has had tainted meat in it previously, it water, and the solution poured into the gutters, will begin to putrefy in a short time. The exciting cause, although, in this case, invisible, is as really operative as a visible amount of filth would be. Its action is that of a ferment,—similar to that of yeast, a little leavening the whole lump.

Any decaying emanation, whether from spilled be used when wanted. The unpleasant odor cmanners are the constantly on hand, to be used when wanted. milk or from any other source, communicates a nating from the barnyard, and other places where tendency to the same decay; and the change once begun, it is very difficult to arrest it. Its ordinarily experienced during the vernal and ordinarily experienced during the vernal and effects may not be apparent at once, but the leaven is working. Butter possessing the tendency may not while fresh offend the most delicate taste, may not while fresh offend the most delicate taste, but it will most surely develop so as to be plainly perceptible after being kept.

Exercise the heat of belliand out-houses, and which it is frequently found difgaseous and volatile products of decomposition, and thus becomes an efficient medium of their transportation to the field where they are required to give energy to vegetable life. cases not only to have the kettle "sing" but the water to dance. Wood is porous and absorbs in connection with this subject. Sulphuric acid more or less milk, and be it ever so little which finds a lodgment in it, there is no security against may be obtained of the druggists in any desirable the propagation of the peculiar ferment. In a note from Dr. E. Holmes, he relates from his experience on this point, thus: "The following fact shows not only the importance of having versels for holding milk purely clean, but made of materials easily kept so. We purchased a new wooden pail, unpainted inside, for a milk pail. The usual care was taken to scald, wash and dry it, every time it was used. It was found after being used sometime, that if the milk was allowbeing used sometime, that if the milk was allow-consistency, with water saturated with salt. This is what may be properly called domestic bour before being strained, particles of loppered milk would be found gathered in the crease or angle formed at the junction of the bottom and angle formed at the junction and according to the strictly identic with, the chloride of lime found at the shops, although it comes at less than

Hints on Making Bread.

milk, at some time, had become absorbed and lodged so deeply in the porce of the wood as to be out of the reach of scalding water, (wood being a poor conductor of heat.) where it had "turned" and thus formed a nidus for loppered cook who cannot make good bread of every described which acted away new milk and changed excitation uncht not to be allowed house-room particles which acted upon new milk and changed scription, ought not to be allowed house-room in so short a time?"

for an hour; and that mother is criminally negThe danger that the ferment may find a permaligent, whatever may be her position, who does nent lodgment in wooden vessels, together with not teach her daughter to know what good bread the great amount of labor which their use in- is; and also how to make it. Alum is used to the great amount of labor which their use involves, should cause their banishment from the cheese dairy in all cases where metallic ones can be substituted to advantage. If wooden utensils must be used, great caution should be had not to employ any which have been recently painted.—
On this point Mr. Willard remerks: "Sometimes when the dairyman has been using newly painted pails and tubs he will find black specks and should he cut them, the same peculiarity is presented throughout the cheese. This is poison cheese, more or less dangerous to the consumer, it goes to the bottom, as sugar in a tea-cup, when cheese, more or less dangerous to the consumer, it goes to the bottom, as sugar in a tea-cup, when and justly feared and avoided in market; for although much of it may possibly be eaten in small and 5 lbs. of saturated lime water made thus: pantities without producing any serious sickness. Put atoms of quick lime in water, stir until slack, set the chances are that some of the cheese is let it settle and then pour off. Soda (an alkali rery poisonous. Now the dairyman often, and made of sea salt) and salagratus (an alkali made perhaps generally, is ignorant of the cause and of wood ashes) are used for the self-same purpose, innocent of any intent to poison, and he learns with amazement that his cheese has been thrown out of market, or sent back to him, or that some soda is the cheapest, it is economy to prefer it.—

[amily has been poisoned by eating it; but such of the self-same purpose, it is economy to prefer it.—

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The Benefits of Labor.

No sane man will deny that labor is both an honest and honorable employment: honest be-cause it is right, and honorable, because God has required it of all men. No one can plead immuity from the fiat-"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread;" no one can fold his arms in unproductive idleness, and say—"I need not work; Providence will supply my wants." Labor he must, in some way, mentally or physically, by the exercise of his hands or brain, and very little does it matter by which, both being devoted to the acquisition of the same object—sustenance, or the means of self-support. Man was placed in the ganden of Eden "to till and to keep it;" quently soaked with water and whey until there but, "of the tree of knowledge of good and evil" be was forbidden to partake. Labor has nothing in its nature that is dishonest or dishonorable: nothing mean, disgraceful, derogatory or degra-ling. On the contrary, it has much that is praiseworthy, elevating and enobling. It was not to degrade and stultify man, that God sent him forth to labor; in so doing, he imposed upon him no duty, no service beneath the dignity of his character,—he entailed upon him the performance of o taskwork which was not foreseen in his infi-

nite wisdom to be for his good. As we have said before, all men labor. Effort, some kind is essential to every one's existence; it may be mental or it may be physical-but it is effort-labor, still. No matter whether he is a farmer, a manufacturer, a tradesman or a mechan--whether he carries a hod or measures tape. plies a spade or peddles pins, "in the oweat of his face he eats bread;" by the wear of mind or the wear of muscle, he wins the wherewith to sustain life, and thus much—no matter how successful he may be in accumulating wealth—he requires, and no more. No man is happier than he farmer. With his herds and flocks around him-with the means of enjoying life constantly in his possession, reaping a rich reward for his patient labors in the consciousness of a certain independence and exemption from want, he need envy no one, not even the monarch upon his throne. George Washington, in one of his let-ters to Sir John Sinclair, shows in what light be

ontemplated this subject : "I could not," says he, "omit so favorable an opportunity of presenting my best respects to you; and my sincere thanks for the views of Ag-riculture in the different counties of Great Britain which you have had the goodness to send me —and for the Diploma, (received by the hands of Mr. Doy.) admitting me a foreign hororary member of the Board of Agriculture. For this testi-mony of the attention of that body, and for the nonor it has conferred upon me, I have a high

Such were the sentiments of George Washington, at that time President of the United States. The act which constituted him a "foreign honorary member," of a board of agriculture, he con-Accompanied by a man in Mr. Bray's employ, as a guide, we visited the top of the mountain Leaving the house very early, and the morning being very fine and clear, we beheld the glories of the rising sun as it gilded the mountains and hills. Adjectives and word-painting fail'to convey the spirit and reality of the picture. If you are full of ideality, sublimity and devotion, you can travel among the mountains in leafy June as to secure uniformly good results, and to be prepared for any contingencies which may arise, as an onterior fruit, laying the land to grass for two years will check the exuberant growth of wood, and bring the house very early, and the morning on his brows, as shallow plowing. At the end of two will check the exuberant growth of wood, and bring the trees into bearing. At the end of two will check the exuberant growth of wood, and bring the trees into bearing. At the end of two brings the trees into bearing. At the end of two will check the exuberant growth of wood, and bring the trees into bearing. At the end of two brings, and the land again at mosphere, requires practical skill, which can be obtained only by careful study and close observation, aided by a competent teacher.

The first point I will mention is cleanliness, and the sexuberant growth of wood, and bring the trees into bearing. At the end of two will check the exuberant growth of wood, and bring the trees into bearing. At the land again sidered an honor demanding a public acknowledgement. Already world-renowned—with the laurely of a mighty victory reposing on his brows, with the plaudits of a great and redeemed people seeded with clover, will be a profitable operation.

Lime and ashes, with a horse load of clay to could pause to extend the band of fellowship and fraternity to the tiller of the soil be of a light or sandy texture, will be found an excellent top dressing for two years, a shallow plowing, and the land again seeded with clover, will be a profitable operation.

Lime and ashes, with a horse load of clay to could pause ture, by acts of the most noble and disinterested generosity, and the most sincere regard.

Are there any farmers, readers of this journal, who would prefer, during four or five months in the year, roads in so wretched a condition as to break their wagons, strain their horses, and consume double the time to travel over, with only half a road, than to pay one or two dollars exer road-tax a year, to have all this chapged? We doubt that if this question could be put individually to farmers in any part of the country, it would be answered in the negative. All want good roads. And yet they live from year to year, uttering complaints against the roads, without raising a finger toward making them better. They will not even walk to the election and de posite their votes in favor of a candidate for Supervisor who possesses some judgment as to how a road ought to be repaired; and who possesses independence enough to keep all the roads in the township or district in good, passable condition, without regard to the few grumblers. Some of the supervisors elected know no more

about about mending a road than they do about making a watch. They think that digging a little trench at the sides and throwing the dirt out, is all that is required or that they are called upon to do. Road-mending, however, is a science. Draining the water from the traveled portion into carefully formed gutters; stoning miry places; bridging water-courses; filling up the ruts firmly whenever needed; pressing down the newly repaired road with a heavy roller ; require little practical knowledge, and ought not to be entrusted to persons who have no other claim to the office of Supervisor than that they are needy, have nothing to do, and wish some fazy employ-

We are glad to see that in some places this is being removed—the proper persons elected Supervisors, and the roads repaired in an excellent manner. A Supervisor, who will not keep the roads in the best condition, for fear of spending a little more money, and making the tax higher, and as a consequence be turned out at the next election, should have the tables turned against him, and be ejected from office for not doing so .-

Value of Oatmeal

In Scotland, the nourishing quality of oats, both with respect to man and brute, is well known With respect to oatmeal, the people of England specting its qualities; from its producing in some a sensation of heartburn, or heat at the stomach, they have condemned it as heating; and from a mistake in regard to the nature of diseases, have supposed it to give cutaneous affections-not more frequent in Scotland than in other countries; and which, indeed, arise from no peculiar ailment, but always from a contagion communicated from one person to another. Besides the most eminent french physicians speak of oatmeal as cooling, and consequently prescribe it in fever; and the inhabitants of the East and West Indias prefer it to arr wroot, when laboring under inflammatory diseases. Though oats be the food of horses in England, yet the people of Scotland live principally upon it; and in no country in Europe do we find a more healthy and vigorous race of men. Oatmeal porridge is the best food for children; and, as an old author has justly observed, "It is the king of spoon-meats, and the queen of soups, and artifice nearly and the country before the country of th and gratifies nature beyond all others."-D

Irrigation on a Large Scale.

The Edinburg Review in giving an account of the great improvements which the British are making in India, notices the system of works for irrigation. These works, it is said, are vast in extent and benefit. The Ganges canal, one of the principal, has no less than 8984 miles of main channel, with 1852 miles of distributing water ourses, besides many hundred miles of channels. It irrigates an area of 1,471,500 acres, and its beneficent waters will protect from the risk of famine a tract of country containing a population of 6,500,000 souls. It is estimated that in the famine of 1860-1, 339,243,840 pounds. of grain were grown by the irrigations which it afforded. Other canals are from 100 to 500 miles in length, and render fertile vast tracts of land that would otherwise remain almost barren wastes. In the Presidency of Madras nearly all the great rivers have been intersected by weirs, which retain for irrigation the flood of fructifying waters that would else flow out to sea. The increased produc-tion is reckoned by millions of pounds in value. These works were constructed at a great outlay, and are justly regarded as triumphs of engineering skill and wise statesmanship.

Terms of the Maine Farmer. three mouths of the date of Subscription. All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer wi credited in accordance with our new mailing metho he printed date upon the paper, in connection with the becriber's name, will show the time to which he has

oneys remitted by him. A subscriber desiring to change the post off irection of his paper must communicate to us the nam the office to which it has been meviously sent, other e shall be unable to comply with his request.

MR. V. DARLING, will visit subscribers in Oxfor

the National Debt, and when will it b

We have just had a conversation with a goo atriot, but a timid financier—a man loval to the ore-one who would willingly meet any physial force to preserve the Union even to the sacrice of his life, to bring the nation again to peac nd prosperity; but at the same time, looks aghat the rolling up of the debt which the struggle costing us, and which is laying up such an mount of liabilities for the future. There are pany such honest and devoted souls in the Union anks; and there are to, we are grieved to sav. thers who improve every opportunity to blazon broad the amount of debt accrued and accruing, nd to throw shadows and doubts over the "ways nd means" by which it is to be paid. We will ot stop here to inquire into the soundness of heir logic or their patriotism. The expression of few thoughts on the subject may not, however,

e amiss at the present time. We have before had something to say upon th natter, and probably shall hereafter have mor eay in regard to it. Some financial writers nd money prophets, a year since, set the limit to thich the national debt would arrive before the truggle was over, to fifteen hundred millions. Ve have set it at twenty hundred millions (two illions.) It is at present 1700 millions. Three undred millions more will bring it up to the e higher, but we confidently look, after this ummer's campaign, for a falling off of the imnense expenses required to keep an army in ac ve operations in the field, and also for an inrease of the revenues by which the current exenses being met, the permanent increase of the ebt will be kept down. We will postpone t ome more convenient opportunity, statistica acts and statements which would, when carefuly investigated, ease the fears of our timid friends n the score of the debt never being paid, and onvince them that, by ordinary prudence in the nanagement of the revenues, it will be paid in hirty years-principal and interest. We will llude to one remark made by our friend-viz. hat we should not be able, from our revenues, to neet current expenses, even after the war was ver, and pay a quarter part of the interest. That s the interest must be paid, money must be hired o do it, and the poor policy of making one debt

pay another be adopted, would lead to complete ational bankruptcy. Not so. A very little inestigation of the resources of the nation ought o convince one that this could not be, and in the ullness of our faith we told him that the very ens in the United States could be made to pay a he left," and his knowledge of statistical facts is in our possession. pparently nowhere, has written us what he eviently considers a spicy letter, ridiculing the asertion. Giving him credit for all the wit he can nuster, and allowing him to be "slightly sarcastile," as Artemas would say, at our expense, we vill now bring one little fact to corroberate what ve said, and leave the consideration of the subject nore in detail for some other time.

Every one knows something of the egg bus

ess, as it is called, that, while many are engagd in collecting eggs at the farms in the country. not half of the eggs which the hens lay in the New England States are in reality collected and old. Still, at this moderate rate, allowing the ame ratio of collection and sale to be carried on n the thirty-six States of the Union and making n average, we should accomplish what we assert d could be done. Let us see. The interest of 700 millions at 6 per cent, would be 102 millions er annum. Now it is a fact that even by the lipshod manner in which the egg trade is carried on, the hens of New England, last year, furnished or sale four million dollars worth (\$4,000,000. The Middle, Southern and other States are bette dapted to this business than New England, and f pushed up to their full egg producing capaci y, would exceed this tenfold. But allowing to hem only the same ratio, the thirty-six States would produce twenty-four millions of dollars, which comes pretty near up to it. Indeed, with very little more exertion and system in the business, it would not be difficult to make a produce equivalent to the full amount. Will our "sarpasticle" friend think of this and muzzle his wit?

ent to the Sanitary Commission by the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Winthrop, from July, 1863 to May, 1864 : 20 bed-quilts; 54 pillows; 25 pillow-cases; 21

fressing-gowns; 34 towels; 127 handkerchiefs; 115 pairs of slippers; 34 pairs of socks; 7 pairs of cotton drawers; 9 pairs of flannel do.; 35 cotton shirts; 25 flannel do.; 2 sheets; 5 coats 2 pairs pantaloons; 5 vests; 1 neckerchief; 10 pairs of mittens; 10 comfort bags; 5 fans; banlages, lint, flannel, &c. &c.; 1 paper of cocoa : 1 bottle of ketchup; 63 lbs. dried apple; 7 bottles f wine; 12 cans of jelly; 2 qts. gooseberry preerves. Juliet M. Stanley, Sec. L. S. A. S.

On Thursday of last week the Ladies' Aid Society of this city forwarded to the Sanitary Commission at Boston, 87 shirts, 36 pairs of drawers, 10 sheets, 28 pillow cases, 4 pillows, 6 quilts, 2 dressing gownds, 9 comfort bags, 24 lowels, 5 pounds crust coffee, and 7 pounds dried

Although the request that old linen and otton cloth for bandages for the use of the hospital in this city should be sent in by all desiring to aid our wounded soldiers, was most generous responded to, yet the large number who have recently arrived, make a repetition of the request necessary and we hope there will be a disposition to supply the want so long as the demand exists Packages may be left at the store of Nason

Hamlen, & Co., and Dorr & Craig.

the valuation of real and personal property figare the amount at \$3,350,000. The per centage of taxation is fixed at 18 3-10ths mills. The valnation of last year was \$3,130,000, making an ncrease of \$2,20,000, and the per centage of taxation 12 mills, an increase of 6 3-10ths mill.

fuly, commencing a new volume, contains its isual variety of artistic and literary attraction as a magazine for the home circle, moral and ele ating in its tone, we know of nothing that surasses Arthur's. Its subscription is \$2 per anum. Published at-323 Walnut street, Philadel-

The War News of the Week. selves in another grand flanking movement, which, death of an estimable townsman, Capt. Jas. M. avoiding the pestiferous swamps of the Chicka- Williams, Co. C, 31st Maine regiment from a 1862, has placed his army safely across the James Harbor, Va., on the 7th of June. The wound, rive, and in a position to speedily command and although a severe and painful one, was not re The movement was successfully made and with Williams was conveyed to Washington, hoping admirable precision and celerity, illustrating the soon to be able to come home and receive the at Chief, as well as the thorough discipline and mo- well bestowed on him. Soon after his arrival in bility of his veteran army. The change of base Washington, however, unfavorable symptoms apand the crossing completed on Wednesday with- to his afflicted family the fatal intelligence of his out the loss of a single man or a wagon. The death. Capt. Williams was a native of this city,

brance no longer necessary. campaign assumes a totally new aspect. The During his brief term of service he won for him from Richmond, via Petersburg, Danville, and frequently receiving commendation from his offi Lynchburg, by which Lee receives subsistence cial superiors for the faithful and intelligent disprimary and most important object of the move- siderate regard for his men, their affectionate ment. The complete severence of these lines attachment. When the 31st regiment was or will undoubtedly be accomplished, either by the ganzed, he was appointed Captain of Co. C, and ter, who are reported to be moving in concert he received the fatal wound before the rebel enupon Lynchburg, and ultimately to the Danville trenchments at Cold Harbor, he zealously devoted certainly practicable, by the extension of his were brought to this city for interment on Monuntil every avenue of supply for Lee's army and Lodge F. & A. M., of which Capt. W. was

means for ready and rapid transportation by waarmy at the very point from which the present nor was a native of this State, son of Wm. Convance from the Rapidan to the James, has comdesert, and the Shanandoah vally has not been less thoroughly stripped by the passage of the armies. Lee could only advance in force upon Washington by loading supplies in wagons, and it is believed that he has neither the wagons nor the horses, nor the forage to feed the horses, for such an enterprise. The thing is at present, at least, utterly impracticable. Lee has matters of more vital importance to look after in the neighborhood of Richmond.

The information received on Saturday last, anforces, proved another of those premature dispatches, which have been altogether too common The day before his death, his appointment as since the commencement of the rebellion. The Brigadier General was confirmed by the Senate, place is, however, closely invested, our lines facing the city from east to south, partially encircling it—and our forces are making a steady and suc- 26 years, when he had risen through the several cessful advance upon the rebel lines. Many important positions have been wrested from the enemy, our troops displaying great gallantry and number of prisoners. Our losses up to Saturday heroes and martyrs, who have nobly sealed their were about 2000. The indications are that Lee's devotion to that country with their lives. warter part of the interest of the present debt. army is in front of Petersburg in force, and we person who heard this remark, and whose zeal may expect some severe fighting ere the place is captured. The Norfolk and Petersburg railroad the New York Tribune speaks

massed his forces to prevent our crossing. In a ers captured from the enemy. He say : desperate fight near Gordonsville on Saturday, the rebels were routed, our forces capturing nearly 400 prisoners and gaining possession of and destroying the Virginia Central railroad. Sheridan afterwards moved towards Charlottsville with the intention of joining Hunter, and destroying needlework the palmetto or South Carolina Cab the Lynchburg road. A rebel account says that Hunter's cavalry has already cut this railroad near Concord, fifteen miles east of Lynchburg.

FROM MAINE REGIMENTS. Since the commence ment of the campaign in Virginia, the 9th Maine has lost in killed and wounded, two hundred men. Few of the officers are left. Lieut. Col. Robinson now commands a brigade. At the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3d, the regiment charged a House of Representatives on Monday, 13th inst., mile to the enemy's works, carried and held them, by a vote of 82 to 58. The following is the form took sixty prisoners, and added another laurer to its already worthy and honorable list. In this

will probably join the expedition which is soon to leave the Mississippi river for some unknown

asualties in the 11th Maine, up the 2d inst. A the House of Representatives upon the proposed letter from the regiment in the Bangor Whig, amendment to the constitution power prohibiting save the boys are in good spirits, and the writer the existence of slavery in any State of the Uncontinues: "It will require a big force and more in. The amendment had previously passed the skilled Generals than Beuregard's army affords to Senate by the requisite two-thirds vote, but in clear Gen. Butler's army out from its present the House, it failed of a passage by the constituposition. Capt. Hill, as senior officer, after Col. tional majority-the vote standing 93 in favor to Spofford was disabled, took command of the regi- 64 against the amendment. The delegation from ment and manœuvered it splendidly, fighting gal- Maine, with the exception of Mr. Sweet of the lantly. He he has since been appointed Major, let District, voted aye. a promotion well deserved."

DEATHS OF MAINE SOLDIERS. The following deaths of Maine Soldiers wounded in the late engagements in Virginia, are reported since our last : H, 1st Heavy Artillery ; Jas Ruben, C, 8th Me ; with appropriate and impressive ceremonie

DEATH OF CAPT. JAS. M. WILLIAMS. Intelli-The plans of Gen. Grant have developed them- gence was received here on Thursday last of the hominy which proved so fatal in the campaign of wound in the foot received in battle near Cold intercept the southern approaches to Richmond. garded by the Surgeons as dangerous, and Capt. consummate generalship of the Commander-inwas commenced on Sunday evening, 12th inst., peared, and in a few days the telegraph conveyed enormous wagon train which has accompanied where he had been for many years engaged in the march from the Rapidan, had been previous- business, respected and esteemed by the commuly sent down the Peninsula, his future water base nity. When the nine months organizations were upon the James river rendering such an incum- formed in this State, in the fall of 1862, he was

chosen to the command of a company raised in With Gen. Grant's change of position, the this city, and attached to the 21st regiment essession of the lines of railway running south self a reputation as a brave and capable officer and reinforcements for his army, is of course the charge of his duties, and acquiring, by his conco-operative action of Gens. Sheridan and Hun- from the opening of the present campaign until road, where it crosses the Appomatox river; or his energies to the service of his country, finally what, with Gen. Grant's large force is still more crowning the sacrifice with his life. His remains lines of investment on the south of Richmond, day last, and were taken in charge by Bethlehem the rebel capital has been effectually closed against member. The funeral services were conducted by the members of the Lidge, at his late resi-There need be no apprehension of a counter dence, at 5 o'clock P. M. on Monday. Thus is demonstration by Lee upon Washington, which our own soil being consecrated by the remains of Grant, by his bold and apparently hazardous these gallant ones who give their lives that our movement has left uncovered. Should Lee seri- country may be preserved to our children's chilously undertake such an enterprise, with the dren. Let us teach them to honor our defenders. DEATH OF GEN. CONNOR. Gen. Selden Connor

ter which Grant has at command, he would easily throw a force upon the Rappahannock and Rapidan and intercept the march of the rebel campaign was begun. But it is sufficiently ap-nor Esq of Kendall's Mills. He was a graduate parent that Lee has nothing to encourage him to of Taits' Co ege, and entered the service we bemake the bootless experiment. Grant in his ad-Massachusetts three months regiment as a private pletely destroyed the Fredericksburg and Virginia When the 7th Maine was organized in August Central railroads. The intervening country is a 1861, he received from Gov. Washbarn the appointment of Lieut. Colonel, and served in that capacity with much distinction through all the campaigns in Virginia up to the battle of Antietain, after which he was employed for some time on detached service in Maine. Upon the resignation of Col F. E. Heath of the 19th Maine, Col Connor was appointed to fill the vacancy, and assumed command of the regiment some months previous to the commencement of the present campaign. Soon after he joined his regiment he was appointed to the command of a brigade in the 2d councing the occupation of Petersburg by our Corps, and acted as brigade commander during the battle in which he was fatally wounded .a tardy but honorable recognition of gallant and meritorious services. Thus at the early age of courage. We have captured 27 guns and a large of his country, his name is added to the list of

OUR COLORED SOLDIERS. A correspondent of terms of the conduct of the colored troops which Dispatches from Sherman, via Louisville, re- have come under his observation, noting especialport severe fighting on Wednesday, and that Gen. ly their uniform habits of neatness, their soldier-Blair was storming the rebel works, who were be- ly bearing, their unvarying promptness and gening driven slowly back under the fire mainly of eral fidelity. He states, however, that there is our artillery. Wednesday night he was reported one branch of service in which these men are pesouth of the Chattahoochie, where Johnson had culiarly servicable. It is when guarding prison-

"Then their vigilence and faithfulness, and the bage tree, marching along under guard of three blacks, who occasionally accelerate his reluctant pace with such incentives as, "March along darmassa; no straggling to de rear; close up dar, which we have the pleasure of witness army, and the situation is singularly sugges-tive of the propriety and fitness of things."

REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. The bill repealing the Fugitive Slave Law passed the of the act as it passed the House :

"Be it enacted, 4c., That sections 3 and 4 of an Letters from the 29th regiment state that it was near the mouth of Red river, 150 miles above New Orleans. The regiment was under marching orders. Its destination is uncertain, but it gives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," passed February 12, 1793, and an act entitled "An Act to amend and supplementary to the act entitled "An Act respecting furing orders. Its destination is uncertain, but it gives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," research "research" research."

MENT. On Wednesday last a vote was taken in

The consecration of the monument erected by the citizens of Bangor to the memory of the soldiers of that city who have fallen in the performance of their duty to their country during In hospital at Washingtin-Lafayette Murray, the present war, took place on Friday of last week

from Yarmouth Junction, also from Boston via and poetry, &c., &c. Single numbers 25 cents; the Great Western, Lake Shore, or Eric Railway. \$3 per annum. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

pital in this city.

Three hundred and fifty-nine sick and wounded soldiers belonging to Maine regiments, arrived in this city by the late train on Saturday night last, Camp Frye. The accommodations at this hoswith dining room, cook house, &c. The build- ground, for as we rise up, a bullet from a sharpshoot

Isaac W Bates, F, 31; Isaac H Brown, A, 1st Me Cav; Amos Bennett, C, 19; Freeman Brown, K, 17; Isaac B Bickford, K, 16; Corp Rice Brown, C, 16; Corp Thos W Bitlings, G, 17; Jas Browa, K, 17; Corp Snowman Berry, A, 6; Freeman P Bridges, E, 31; Arth S Chickering, Alonzo Case, A, 7; Serg James A Chase, A, 1st Me Cav; Corp Ed F Cobb, F, 31; Levi Corsen Jr, F, 1st Heavy Art; Calvin L Curtis, H, 31; Sergt Samuel A Crummitt, E, 31; Wm P Cook, K, 1st Heavy Art; Hervalmitt, E, 31; Wm P Cook, K, 1st Heavy Art; Herv Billings, G. 17; Jas Browa, K. 17; Corp Snowman ry, A. 6; Freeman P Bridges, E. 31; Arth S Chicker-Alonzo Case. A. 7; Serg James A Chase, A. 1st Me; Corp Ed F Cobb, F. 31; Levi Corsen Jr, F. 1st vy Art; Calvin L Cartis, H. 31; Sorgt Samuel A minit, E. 31; Wm P Cook, K. 1st Heavy Art; Herry Case. L. 1st He'y Aft; Corp Julius C Chandler, I. 7; Jas R Cressy, I. 1st Heavy Art; Jas M Cook, H. Henry Day, Jr, F. 17; John Dougla s. C. 1st Heavy Henry Day, Jr, F. 17; John Dougla s. C. 1st Heavy Henry Day, Jr, F. 17; John Dougla s. C. 1st Heavy Henry Day, Jr, F. 17; John Dougla s. C. 1st Heavy Henry Day, Jr, F. 17; John Dougla s. C. 1st Heavy Henry Day, Jr, F. 17; John Dougla s. C. 1st Heavy Henry Day, Jr, F. 17; John Dougla s. C. 1st Heavy Henry Day, Jr, F. 17; John Dougla s. C. 1st Heavy Henry Day, Jr, F. 17; John Dougla s. C. 18 Heavy Help arm; May Jisth, Chas H Bigelow, Helms, Judy Jisth, Ghas Henry, Henry Judy Jisth, Chas H Bigelow, Helms, Judy Jisth, Mrddy, Jisth, Mrddy, Jisth, Mrddy, Jisth, Mrddy, Jisth, Grant, F, 1st Heavy Art; Patrick Guthrick, C, 17; Corp R B Gray, C, 19; Charles H Greely, E, 17; Augustus Grant, C, 7; Corp Amos S Goodale, D, 31; Enos Gray, G, 7; Frank Gilleock, I, 31; Corp Jos A Graffan, H, 32; Orren Housten, F, 1st Heavy Art; Jos A Harl, G, 16; Corp Ghris C Huntley, K, 1st Heavy Art; Corporal Andrew Hall, K, 1st Heavy Art; Corp A W Hinds, K, 5; Alex Hall, A, 9; Henry C Houston, C, 31; E N Heath, A, 6; Saml Ring, B, 17; Wm Robinson, D, 31; Standish P Reed, E, 17; Thos Ripley, E, 6; Weston S Rand, K, 17; Orlando W Richardson, H, 31; James H Sweat, H, 20; J H Simpson, E, 17; Jeremiah Segre, 2d Me Bat; Jas Sullivan, I, 8; Corp Daniel R Stevens, F, 1st Heavy Art; Francis Sawyer, K, 32; Marcus O Smart, C, 31; John Sawyer, I, 17; John Stevens, A, 3; Serg Herbert Soule, E, 17; Jonathan C Spaulding, A, 31; Corp Horace D Smith, K, 1st Heavy art; Wm 11 Talbot, L, 1st Heavy Art; Thomas J Thurston, F, 7; Jacob Thurston, B, 32; Hushai Thomas, D, 19; Randull N Wilson, I, 1st Heavy Art; G E Wilder, K, 1st Heavy Art; Jas Wheeler, A, 19; Geo L Westgate, A, 31; Chas H Warren, C, 17; Matthew Wadded, A, 17; Henry Work, E, 32; Serg Myran W Harris, H, 20; Frank C Houghton, D, 17; J Hennosey, C, 6; Albert Hall, B, 6; Martin V B Hardy, M, 32; Corp Albion Hardy, I, 7; S Hatch, F, 20; David W Hilton, B, 31; Corp Joel Jackson, H, 4; Chas W Jackson, I, 31; Thos Jorlan, F, 3; Samuel Leavitt, A, 19; John E Lapham, J. 22; Marchas D. 19; Ann. A 22; Marchas D. 19 31; P M Buzzwell, D. 17; Lorenzo Warren, I, lst Me Heavy Art; John C Innis. 2d Me Bat; A W Eaton, E. 6; Asa Chase, B. 6; Corp Emerson Pillsbury, H. 3; C S Dyer, D. 32; Jas Daley, H. 32; A D Moore, F. 7; John Harper, B. 5; Corp Wm H Larrabce, E. 5; Wm H Gulliver, A. 31; I rana P Batchelder, M, 1st Me Heavy Art; R T Alexander, D 5; R Murpby, E. 31; John T Graves, D. 31; Wm A Cole, C. 8; W S Black, D 7; John S Raymond, I 31; C S Fay, F 31; A L Harmon, K, 1st Me He'y Art; P Y Bean, B. 32; Wm W Bartlett, B B Sawyer, K 8; Serg C H Stockin, H, 31; N Blanchd, A, 6; J B Smith, H 8; S H Cole, D, 7; J F Cloyes
, 16; G R Grover, K, 16; G Faraum F. 32; W H
uller, B, 32; A Mathews, K, 6; C D Perkins, H, 9;
S Flanders. D, 1st Me Heavy Art; F Kendal D. 32;
t S Batchelder, B, 19; Chas Stewart, B, 1st Me Heavy
rt; Thos Norton, M, 1st Me Heavy Art; L Cookson,
t, 7; E H Allen, D, 19; J H C Wilcox, E, 32; B Hill
the standard of the standard o Art; Thos Norton, M, 1st Me Heavy Art; L Cookson, A. 7; E H Allen, D, 19; J H C Wilcox, E. 32; B Hill H, 20; H W Trundy, E. 20; J Bishop, F, 16; A P Ward, H, 32; T Carpenter, G, 19; D L Dodge, G, 1st Me Heavy Art; Serg J Daine, E. 1st Me Heavy Art; G E Wheeler, H, 19; T W Merrow, H, 19; J F Keenan C, 1st Me Cav; S B Fales, E 4; L B Varney E, 4; E H, Raymond, I, 31; Corp Robt, W, Grover, A, 19; Geo M Mayo, B, 19; J ames B Webb, D, 1st Me Heavy Art; E Bridge, M, 1st Me Heavy Art; U Collemore, G, 31; John Balch, C, 4; Amos Kelly, D, 10; G Moran, D, 10; Corp H M Grace, A, 32; J C Roby, B, 16; A Blackhawk, A, 16; E H Hayman, K, 3; D Howe, M, 1st Me Heavy Art; Peter Tibdo, B, 1st Me Heavy Art; N C Cole, A, 1st Me He. 7y Art; S B Piper, K, 1st Me Heavy Art; A Benjamin, I, 31; I S Getchell, F, 8; S T Trott, E 4; J M Knowlton, I, 4; J M Nash, 2d Me Bat; H Davis, I, 31; A Potter, I, 16; Serg E Emerson, 1st Me Heavy Art; Corp E Hall, K, 17; Serg B F Hunter, A, 7; H H Sawyer, A, 17; Serg E B Moore, I, 4; A J Crooker, L, 1st Me Heavy Art; J R Southerland C, 1st Me Heavy Art; Corp A Dickey, I, 4th; H Carlton, F, 31; S Merritt, G, 16; A I Runnells, E, 16; C L Peaslee, B, 16; L Pinkham, F, 19; T Gilbert, I, 1st Me Heavy Art; W Staples, E, do; J A Brane, E, do; J A Brane, E, do; J A Brane, E, do; J R Brane, L 16; Corp C F Cooper, D, 19; A M Love Ready Art; W Staples, E, do; J A Brane, E, do; J R Brane, L 16; Corp C F Cooper, D, 19; A M Love Ready Art; W Staples, E, do; J A Brane, E, do; J R Brane, L 16; Corp C F Cooper, D, 19; A M Love Ready Art; W Staples, E, do; J A Brane, E, do; J R Brane, L 16; Corp C F Cooper, D, 19; A M Love Ready Art; W Staples, E, do; J A Brane, E, do; J R Brane, L 16; Corp C F Cooper, D, 19; A M Love Ready Art; W Love Ready Ready Art; W Love Ready Art; W Love Ready Ready Ready Ready Art; W Love Ready Ready R C L Peaslee, B, 16; L Pinkham, F, 19; T Gilbert, I.

Ist Me Heavy Art; W Staples, E. do; JA Brann, E.

do; Ira Brann, I, 16; Corp C F Cooper, D. 19; A M

Sawyer, E 19; J Nickerson, D, 19; John H Thomas. C,

4; C B Merrill, D, 32; G D B Small, C, 5th; G Rice,

A, lst Me Heavy Art; J H Gordon C. 16; Jason C

Cole, B, 31; W W Harlow, F, 9; N C Merrill, A, 17;

F Boardman, E, 8; E Elwell, C, 1st Me Heavy Art;

Geo W Cole, B, 31; Erwin Chamberlain, E, 1st Me

Heavy Art; Alanson Dowst, I, do; Corp L B Wass, H.

31; D A Campbell, E, 19; H A Scott, G, 31; A H

Pierce, E, 31; O L Larrabee, F, 31; Solomon Poole, K.

1st Me Cav; I Emery, C, 5; D Const. atine, F, 31; p

Breann, H, 31; Corp Joseph Winslow, H, 20; F H Pierce. E, 31; O L Larrabee, F, 31; Solomon Poole, K. 1st Me Cav; I Emery, C, 5; D Const. ntine, F, 31; P Breann, H, 31; Corp Joseph Winslow, H, 20; F H Knowlan, H, 20; H M Shaw, K, 16; J Avery, A, 4; Wm B Manson, B, 16; John Fleming, A, 1st Me Heavy Art; W Kelly, A, do; Corp W H Novens, D, 32; G M Holt, D, 3; Corp M C Cyphers, H, 1st Me Cav; C Cresey, H, 31; W D F Kelly, C, 3; Serg A L Downs, C, 17; J C Brown. D, 19; W E Suckforth, 1st Me H'y Art; I H Pendleton, H, 8; Corp W H Cushing, A, 6; N Forse, B, 8; A P Webb, C, 1st. Me Cav; H Gross, E, 11; M V Gilmore, I, 6; G F Frost, A, 1st Mc Cav; A Board, C, 3; H Ripley, C, 8; J H Dingley, E, 6; Corp E Halt, D, 4; G Peasley, D, 4; S Parent, D, 4; B Judkins, D, 7; J H Berry, A, 9; H W Inman, D, 16; W Bartlett, E, 1st Me Heavy Art; B W R. Hilins E, 1st Me Heavy Art; B W R. Hilins E, 1st Me Heavy Art; B W R. Hilins E, 1st Me Heavy Art; B W R. Hillins E, 1st Me Heavy Art; B

Alogina—Lefaystte anamy ary Jas Raben, O, 8th Me; J. Oc. Chas, R. Perce, P. Flow.

Fortrees Monroe—Lieut. C. F. Me, I. Warned.

Fortrees Monroe—Lieut. C. F. Me I. Warned.

Fortrees Monroe—Lieut. C. F. Me, I. Warned.

Fortrees Monroe—Lieut. C. F. Me I. Warned.

Fortrees

Jas Sullivan, I, arm; J w High as, or, arm, do, foot; Wm Spaulding, K. severely; Thos Violette, do, sida.

June 3. Missing—Corps Myron L Withington, A; A P Walker, D; O H Roberts, E; M M Woodbury, C; privates L H Chase, do; H J Pratt, do; John Bubier, D; Olin A Fowler, D; H C Bond, E; Edwin Curtis, E; Jay McCable, do; Cha M Sawyor, do; John E Hilton, do; G F Davis, G; Phillip Hall, do; Daniel Sullivan, 17th; A J Nevios, do; S McDenald, do; George Ksep, do; O Austin, do; N P Noyes, do; C W Barker, do; A K P McFarland; G W Bowdoin, G; Richard Robinson, I; Chas Larrabee, do; Wm Tibbetts, K.

June 4. Wounded—Privates John Burns, G, wrist; W C Shurtliff, C, shoulder, severely; Jas V Holmes, D, leg; Arthur Pierce, H, arm; D J Gibbs, thigh; Emery Richards, H, knee.

RECAPITULATION. Killed, 4; wounded, 56; missing, 22; total, 82.

Wounded oldiers at U. S General Hos- From the 19th Maine--List of Casualties to

HEADQUARTERS 19TH ME. VOLS,
NEAR COAL HARBOR FAVERN.
June 5th, 1864 MESSES EDITORS:-Enclosed I send you a list of casualties in the 19th Me. Regiment, from my last report

I make out the list under difficulties, writing in a ripital are most excellent, and are to be immediately enlarged by the erection of three new wards, occupy for headquarters, and are obliged to sit on the ings are permanent and arranged in the best man- is sure to come within a few inches of our heads. Since ner for the comfort of the patients. The soldiers Col Conner and Maj. Welch were wounded (with the exare obtaining passes for fifteen days to visit their continuous of the continuous and a furlough of thirty days will probahomes, and a furlough of thirty days will proba-manded and was then wounded) Capt. Dumont Bunker bly be allowed to most of them. We publish has been in command of the regiment, and has proved a list furnished us by Dr. Brickett, Post Surgeon : himself to be a brave and efficient officer. We are pret

Henry D Akins, K. 17; Lyman H Adams, C. 16; Oscar F Abbott, E. 3; Chas F Allen, B. 32; Theodore Ayers, I, 32; Addison M Amps, B. 20; Geo W Beade, L. 1st Heavy Art; Richard W Bailey. K. 17; Geo M Brown, L. 1st Heavy Art; Lyma E Butterfield, E. 3; Jeremiah C Brackett, E. 32; Joshua Bowden, D. 31; George W Booker, E. 3; Hathaway J Booker, I. 32; Richmond L Booker, G., 31; James A Burns, H. 31; Isaac W Bates, F. 31; Isaac II Brown. A. 1st Me Cav; Amos Bennett, C. 19; Freeman Brown, K. 17; Isaac B Bennett, C. 19; Freeman Brown, K. 17; Isaac B Browley, K. 17

en prisoner.
Co. A. Wounded-May 18th, Chas H Bigelow, foot

Wounded—May 18th, Priv Geo H Day, arm slight;
23d, Curp Unas F Cooper, arm severe; Priv Benj B Seigars, sioe; F S Hawkins, head; 31st, Priv S A Seigars,
log; May 4th, Priv Thos Welon, bowels.
Co. E. Killed—May 24th, Priv B F Trefethen.
W unded—May 24th, Priv John A Hartson, head;
Missing viay 12th, Corp Frederick A Nickerson. Died
in Hospital. May 28th, Priv Earnest Merton. (measles).
Co. F. Killed—May 24th, Corp Andrew J Borry.
Wounded May 21st, Martin Lasnor, abdomen. Ru. nded-May 31st, Martin Lasnor, abdomen

fus E Maxwell, side.

Co. G Wounded May 31st, Priv Geo F Doe, face C. G. Wounded—May 31st, Priv Geo F Doe, face slight; Bartlett Hanson, arm; 18th, Philip Rollins, arm slight, returned to duty.
Co. H. Wounded—May 18th, Corp J L Small, arm; Priv J Cayford, arm amputated; A J Basford, arm; G L Smith, leg slight; 24th, Priv Jos Gridley, leg; C B Whitney, arm and hip; George Tucker, hip; June 5th, T W Merrill, arm
Co.*I. Wounded—May 18th, Serg Wm H Little, leg;

Co.*I. Wounded—May 18th, Serg Wm H Little, leg;
Priv E Ware, leg; May 24th, Wm Hall, leg;
since May 24th, Priv A A Springer.
Co. K. Killed—May 24th, Erijah O Butler,
B Tilton, June 18th, Peter W Lee.
Wounded—May 24th, Samuel Mereen, shoulder;
June 1st, Levoy Farrer, wrist; Missing since May 12th,
Priv Poilander H Tobey, probably killed. Missing since
May 18th, Wesley Glidden, probably wounded.
RECAPTIVLATION. Killed 11; wounded 49; wounded
and prisoner 2; prisoner 1; died 1. Total 64 Whole
number of casualties since crossing the Rapidan, 282.

HEAD QUARTERS 3D BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, 10th Army Corps, Bernuda Hundred, Va June 14th 1864. MESSRS EDITORS-I have the honor to transmit here with for publication, a correct list of casualties occur ing in the 11th Maine Vol., from May 13th to June 2d

I remain, with much regard; Your most ob't servn

RECAPITULATION—Killed 8; mortally wounded ?

MAINE SOLDIERS IN HOSPITALS. The following soldiers belonging to Maine regiments, are now in hespital at Washington. They were wounded

city, are the following soldiers:

Casualties in the Eighth Maine. Maj. Wm. M. McArthur, commanding the 8th Maine Volunteers, furnishes the Adjutant General with a list of the casualties in that regiment from June 1st to June 5th. He writes that the regiment has now about 290 enlisted men, with eleven officers, fit for duty.

June 1, 1864. Wounded—Private Alvin S Douty, Co A, thigh; Wm Forbes, B, head and arm; F J Gray, A, hand.

June 2. Killed—Lt Walter A Hill; privates Jas Wilbur, A; P Fernald, F; Josiah W Weed, H.

June 3 Wounded—Captain W F Lane, shoulder; Lieuts C F Munroe, breast; L B Rogers, hip; E G Guptill, arm and ankle; John L Taylor, side; privates Mortimer D Jacobs, A, log slight; Goo W Harvey, A, shoulder, severe; Sergt P G Ingalls, B, leg; privates Miles L Soribner, head severely; A K P Freeman, do leg; Chas H Mann, do do; Sergt S G Shurtliff, C, side;

Casualties in the Eighth Maine. Maj. Wm.

M. McArthur, commanding the 8th Maine Volunteers, William Boyd. Kendrick Berry, James K Brazalia, Curtis, Moses W Clark, Wm W Clark, HB Cox. Alvin S Doughty, Corp Melvill Davis, private W H H Damon, Wm J Doughty, Sergt David A Edwards, Priv Joseph L Evans, Corp Chas A Gammon, Priv John F Johnson, Serg Wm B Jennis, Priv Geo Frank, Lacuius F God, J E Ginu, Corp Francis H Hall, Priv Joseph F Hammond, Chas G Herrin, Serg Frank A Johnson, Priv John F Johnson, Serg Wm B Jennis, Priv Geo Wallaghan, Edwin McMann, Francis McLaughlin, John D Waller, Richard McHee, Alvin Murphy, Ambrose Nason, Price B Page, Wm H Rowell, Volney Sprague, D A Springer, Serg C W Smiley, Priv John Sullivae, Serg J D Sawyer, Priv Geo Springer, Serg L R Patten, Priv G S Tory, James M Palmer, Joshua Walton, Reuem Whanter, Enceh Walton, L D Wilbur, S T Lovejoy, Serg Enceh Whitmore, Priv Wm Woodbury, Wm Samiles, Chas H Mann, do do; Sergt S G Shurtliff, C, side;

Latest Telegraphic Bews.

FROM PETERSBURG. OUR LINE STEADILY ADVANCING. FROM GEORGIA.

The Enemy still in Front of Sherman ANOTHER REBEL OUTRAGE IN CHARLESTON. FIVE OF OUR OFFICERS EXPOSED TO

my.
We captured 18 guns and several hundred prisoners. We captured 18 guns and several hundred prisoners.

Our advance is within half a mile of the city. Portions of Lee's army began arriving on Wednesday night, up to which time Wise held the city with a brigade.

The Norfolk and Petersburg railroad is held by our forces. The other defences were gallantly carried by Gen. Hinks' colored troops, who held it until Gen. Hancock came up at 5 P. M. Wednesday. Between 5 and 6 A. M. Thursday the enemy opened with artillery enfilading our lines.

The 6th and 18th corps advanced and carried several

lines of the rebel works at the point of the bayonet, oc-cupying strong redoubts. Six guns were taken and turned on the enemy. At 6 P. M. another charge was made by the 2d corps, which gained an advance position.

This line was immediately secured by the construction of earthworks. Our losses up to this time are about 1500. Our lines now face the city from east to south, partially encircling it.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, June 20th-10 P. M.

To Major General Dis:

No operations to-day on the James river have been reported to the Department to-day.

An official statement represent our loss to have been severe in the assaults on the enemy's works Saturday, but no official list of the casualtes has been received.
Gen. Sherman, in a despatch dated this evening at 7:30 P. M. says:

"I was premature in announcing that the enemy had abandoned his position. I based my report on that of all the army commanders. The enemy had thrown back his flanks and advanced all his works in front of Kensaw Mountain, but holds that Mountain as the avex of Mountain, but holds that Mountain as the avex of

We have pressed him pretty close to day, although the continued rain makes all movements almost an impossibility.

Gen. Foster, commanding the Department of the South at Hilton Head, forwards the following despatch dated 16th of June, at Hilton Head S. C.

'I have the honor to report that I have to-day received from Maj Gen Sam Jones, commanding the rebel forces in this department, a letter stating that five general officers of the United States as prisoners of war had been placed in Charleston to be retained under our fire. Against this weak and cruel act I have protested. In the meantime the fire on the city is continued. I respectfully ask that an equal number of rebel officers of equal rank may be sent me, in order that I may place them under the enomy's fire as long as our officers are flying in all directions; they have thrown away their arms, are out of ammunition and are wholly demornlized."

(Signed) E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Lexington, Ky, June 13. Capt. Dickinson telegraphs Gen. Carrington as follows:

Gen Burbridge gave the rebels a total defeat at Cynthiana yesterday. The rebel loss was 300 killed and 400 prisoner, besides the wounded. I respectfully ask that an equal number of rebel officers of equal rank may be sent me, in order that I may place the mounder the enomy's fire as long as our officers are flying in all directions; they have thrown away their arms, are out of ammunition and are wholly demornlized."

(Signed) E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

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teresting account is given by a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of Gen. Kautr's renow at Falmouth. cent demonstration upon Petersburg. It appears Federal Defeat in West Tennessee-Loss of Ammunition and Wagon Train. that Gen. Kautz did not succeed in entering the city. While on his way towards the city a rebel redoubt, mounting two howitzers, was charged upon and captured, the rebels in their flight leaving a large lot of new clothing and arms, which were burnt, for want of means to take them away. Beyond this work, and within a mile of Petersburg, was a line of forts, in command of

Petersburg, was a line of forts, in command of the famous Gen. Wise;

"A squadron of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry was at once ordered to charge the works with drawn sabres, which was done in good order. They charged to within twenty yards of the works, when the enemy opened upon them a most deadly and destructive fire of musketry, compelling the squadron to fall back on the main column, the squadron to fall back on the main column, the rear to interfere with his communications.

The First District of Columbia Cavalry with Captains Loomis' and Bailey's squadrons of the dent says Gen. Sherman's losses amount to 10,000. section of the 8th New York Independent Battery, Lieut. Peter Merton commanding, with the remainder of the 11th regiment, were put in position in the centre, while the 5th Pennsylvania took position on the left, and in front of a very large redoubt.

The numerical force of the army has not been reduced by losses, but are increased from the time they left Chattanooga, and it is believed to be stronger by many thousands at Marietta than it was at Resaca. to charge and take the right of the works. A and Louisville and are comfortable.

The charge was ordered simultaneously on the right, left and centre, Lieut. Merton keeking the enemy's guns engaged while the cavalry charged the works. The 5th moved down on the left, gal-lantly led by Maj. C Kleing, commanding the re-giment as steadily as though they were on dress parade, to within about one hundred yards of the redoubt, when they struck up that demoniac yell redoubt, when they struck up that demoniac yell of their's which the rebels have every reason to so general facts without danger of premature discloswell remember, and went at full speed on to the

The enemy held their position nobly, and would not give way until our men had climbed up the embarkments, and fired down into them; such work they evidently did not expect from cavalry. When they found our men had actually gotten in their works, they skedaddled in splendid confu sion, leaving everything behind them; while the Fifth was thus engaged, the First District of Columbia and Eleventh Pennsylvania were doing their work well on the right and centre; they. at the same time the Fifth charged, and carried

the works in front of them.

The enemy left one 12 pounder brass gun caisson (chests full of ammunition,) horses, harness and everything connected with a battery of ar-tillery in the hands of the Fifth Pennsylvania ed, numbering about one hundred and fifty, pris-oners in our hands. We destroyed their tents and all camp and garrison equipage, with the ex-ception of a few tents left for shelter for some

wounded rebels.

After having accomplished our work effectually at the works just alluded to, the column was pushed on toward the city. (it then being in full sight) Col. Spear, or old 'Spuds,' as he is familiarly called in the brigade, and his staff, riding in advance of the column some distance. We arrived within less than one hundred yards of the city, when the enemy's sharp-hooters opened up-on the Colonel and staff, and at the same time fired upon the main columns from a battery on

the right flank.
'Spuds,' however, with his usual daring, charged directly on at full speed, until he found it utterly impossible to get into town with the force he had up with him without a fearful sacrifice of life, consequently he wheeled the advance to the left by fours, and marched back about fifty yards, under cover of an embankment, and then waited orders from the General commanding the division. The orders, when received. enemy had been heavily reinforced from Beaure

The enemy followed up the rear of the column as we were marching away, with infantry, caval-ry and artillery, for over ten miles, keeping up a

male recruits have been discovered and made to south from Corinth. and after a severe fight, in resume the garments of their sex. It is supposed which our loss in killed and wounded was heavy, that nearly all of these were in collusion with men who were examined by the surgeons and accepted, after which the fair ones substitute themselves and came on to the war. Curiously enough that nearly all of these were in collusion over seventy of these martial demoiselles, when their sex was discovered, were acting as officers' servants. In one regiment there were found seventeen officers servants, in blue blouses and pants' who had to be clothed in calico and crinoin the war, had a handsome fresh-looking "detailed man" acting as his clerk, whose real name turned out to be Mary Jane G——, and who has parents in Trenton, who are estimable members of society. She said in excuse that she "wanted

7TR REG. Dr F G Parker, Stetson, Assistant Surgeon, 8TR Reg. 2d Lt Jas H H Hewett, C, Thomaston, Adjutant; lat Sergt Jos S Chase, Carratuck, 2d Lt OE; 2d Lt Fred T Mason, B, Saliivan, lat Lt Co C; 2d Lt Stephen B Foster, E, Amherst, lat Lt Co E; 2d Lt Jas M Thompson, H, Gray, lat Lt Co I; lat Sergt Chas W Bridgham, C, Whitneyville, 2d Lt Co; Sergt Chas A Ralfe, B, Princeton, 2d Lt Co B; lat Sergt Chas O Lamson, I, Brighton, 2d Lt Co E; lat Sergt Nathan J Ghould, H Sebec, 3d Lt Co H. 14 Reg. Assistant Surgeon Elisha Hopkins, Jr., Searsport, Surgeon.

The Record of the War.

Another Flanking Movement by Grant---His Army Moving to James River---The failure at Petersburg. New York, June 14. The World says it is

now disclosed that Gen Grant has effected a change of base to the James River. All movements since the battle of Friday have been aimed

at the consummation.

The raid of Sheridan, the destruction of railads and the investment of Fort Darling to open

the James river for our gunboats, indicate that every available force is to be employed in the Department.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

New York, 20th. The Tribune's despatch dated near Petersburg, 17th, says:
Since Tuesday night, when the 18th corps arrived in the vicinity of Petersburg, our lines have been pushed steadily forward, wresting several positions from the enemand officers being chargined at the result.

The Tribune's correspondent says of the Petersburg expedition: That it did not move at the appointed time, and instead of a rapid march, surrise and fight, it crept on at a snail's pace. Excet the capturing of the outer pickets, no attack was made and none attempted; but on approaching the intrenchments our troops were withdrawn, the men and officers being chargined at the result.

They were very anxious to attack.

They were very anxious to attack.

It was distinctly understood that Gen. Gilmore was to attack, so as to distract attention from Gen. Kautz's attack. The cavalry rode over the rifle pits and intrenchments of the enemy, but

Gilmore suffered 3500 men—all eager for a fight—to look at similar works and then fall back.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 13-Midnight.

To Major General Dix:

dountain, but holds that Mountain as the apex of is position, his flanks behind Noonday and Moses recks.

We have pressed him pretty close to day, although tered forces are flying in all directions; they

is divided and utterly demoralized, and are trying to get off in small squads. Cols. Hanson and Garrard are pursuing. Morgan himself, with a

exposed to our fire in Charleston"

E. M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.

The Navy Department has received intelligence of the capture of the British steamer Syren, off Beaufort, N. C. with a cargo of Hquors, hoop iron, paper cases, kegs &c. by the United States steamer Keystone State. The prize is an iron screw steamer, schooner rigged, and of 87 tons burthen.

Garrard are pursuing. Morgan himself, with a few hundred men, is north east of Cynthians.

A gentleman from Georgetown reports that a few hours after Hobson's surrender at Cynthiana.

Gen. Burbridge attacked the enemy, killing and capturing half his force. The remainder field in great confusion, crossing the railroad yesterday at Raynsville.

A despatch from Falmouth, Ky., this P. M. save GEN KAUTZ'S DASH INTO PETERSBURG. An in-

New York, June 14. The Herald's correspon-

Despatch from Sec'y Stauton-Gen. Grant Movement thus far a Success-From Ger Sherman-Reported Death of Gen. Polt.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 7 A. M. To Major General Dix: The movements of the army of the Potomas to the south side of Richmond, across the Chickahominy river and James river, has progressed

movement commenced Sunday night. The 18th army corps, under command of General Smith, marched to White House and there embarked in transports for Bermuda Landing. Whight's corps and Burnside's moved to Jones' Bridge, where they crossed the Chickshominy, and marched thence to Charles City, on the James river. hominy at Long Bridge, and marched thence to Wilcox's, on James river. The James river was to be crossed by the army at Powhatan Point.

A despatch from Gen. Grant, dated Monday

evening half past five o'clock, headquarters, Wil-cox's Landing, states that the advance of our troops had reached that place and would commerce crossing the James River to-morrow (Tuesday) and that Smith's corps would commence arriving at City Point that night; that no fighting was reported during the movement, except a little cavalry skirmishing.

Yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock P. M. Gen. Grant was at Bermuda Landing. In a despatch from him dated at 3 o'clock of that day,

"Our forces will commence crossing James River to day. The enemy show no signs of yet hav-ing brought troops to the south side of Richmond." Our movement from Coal Harbor to the mouth of James river had been made with great selerity, and so far without loss or accident. An unofficial destatch, dated at Gene Butler's headquarters, 2.20 P. M., yesterday, says that Smith's corps was coming in, 5000 having already

A despatch from Gen. Sherman's headquarters. dated at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, near Kensaw, states to at the General is in front, advancing his lines on Konsaw.

Another unofficial despatch, dated at 9 o'clock

last night, reports some advance to-day; that Thomas has gained ground, and that a rebel brigade is nearly surrounded. It further reports that the rebel Gen. Polk was killed to-day and his

body sent to Marie ta.
In another part of Gen. Sherman's East Mississippi division our forces have not met with the success that has attended competent commanders. Gen. Washburne at Memphis reports that the exconstant fire upon us."

Gen. Washburne at Memphis reports that the expedition, consisting of three thousand cavalry, five thousand infantry and sixteen pieces of artillery. sent out from there a few days ago, under command of Gen. Sturgis, encountered a large rebel force on the 10th inst., under command of Forrest, at Guntown, on the relevant of the results and of the command o

Gen. Sherman having received the news of Sturgis' defeat, reports that he has already made arrangements to repair Sturgis' disaster, and has placed Gen. A. J. Smith in command, who will

(Signed) Grand Raid on Lee's Communications—Gen. Sheridan Supposed to be at Gordonsville— Three millions worth of Property Destroyed at Staunton.

NEW YORK, June 15. The World's Washingto see the world."

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. The following military commissions have been issued from the office of the Adjutant General during the past week:

7th Reg. Dr F G Parker, Stetson, Assistant Surgeon, Sthr Rag. 2d Lt Jas H H Howelt, C, Thomaston, Adjutant; 1st Sergt Jos S Chase, Carratuck, 2d Lt Co E; 2d Lt Fred T Mason, B, Sullivan, 1st Lt Co C; 2d Lt Stephen B Foster, E, Amherst, 1st Lt Co E; 2d Lt Lt Co E; 2d Lt Co E; B Attain C, Whitneytille, 2d Lt Co C; Sergt Chas W Bridgham, C, Whitneytille, 2d Lt Co C; Sergt Chas Raile B Richard C, Whitneytille, 2d Lt Co C; Sergt Chas Raile B Richard C, Whitneytille, 2d Lt Co C; Sergt Chas Raile B Richard C, Whitneytille, 2d Lt Co C; Sergt Chas Raile B Richard C, Whitneytille, 2d Lt Co C; Sergt Chas Raile B Richard C, Whitneytille, 2d Lt Co C; Sergt Chas Raile B Richard C, Whitneytille, 2d Lt Co C; Sergt Chas Raile B Richard C, Whitneytille, 2d Lt Co C; Sergt Chas Raile B Richard C, Whitneytille, Richard C, Raile C, Rail

Crook, moved morning. He property at St

ter, with the

ST LOUIS, Y ment near Gur The troops of brigades of ca brigades of in inois light arti

Our troops out of eight brought off : the greater por of the 95th Ill Мемриия, Ј missing infant not reach mo The Probabl

NEW YORK. patch say: "be compelled defences on the large army is rumored here t no fear that he some nights pa our moveme Deserters give Morgan Retre

CINCINNATI, dent at Fiemi of June 12, say morning enrou eral force of burg about six

To Major Gen The following by this Departs

Gen. Smith, burg this more Our latest re house, the colo carried the mai Gen. Hancoc Smith's left at 1 P. M. Jo patches of this cast of Petersb

lines with Ger The works are difficult even t at Chattanoog At 8 P. M carried the p al stands of col opers. This l troops. The f Smith went to proud of their

as the best wh of the 19 guns Gen. Butler that the enemy of that plac Gen. Butler The following

he will send

hour, but it is

JAMESTOWN ecretary Stan kin reported Nothing of Gen. Sheridan 15th, contains that Sheridan,

> prisoners and No engage

with Fitz Ho

Details of Ger New York, 1 details of Gen After capturi toward Gunto up and the reb numbering us, retreating that

after destroying ten cannon On the 11th, siderable porti until they reach which were cu

> arrived at Coll Another bod escaped by vari and accourreme cers are missin The Siege of

captured, were

To Major Gene yesterday at this Departmen The 9th corps redoubte form burg, capturing ments at Cold a voyage 53 m hominy and J wide and 83 and suprising This was done of artillery, picked up by On covering the enemy, eac wounded, but corps were this louse to Bermi into the rear of and surprised force could be joined the nigh

corps, which is The enemy is tersburg, aband of Bermude He advantage of the road and plank teraburg, which LATER. Und o'clock this mo

Brilliant Oper

ter, with the combined forces of Gen. Averill and Crook, moved from Staunton at 5 o'clock this morning. He destroyed over \$3,000,000 worth of property at Staunton.

From the Southwester-Details of Gen. Stargis'

St. Louis, Mo. June 15. Memphis advices of the 13th contain further accounts of the engage
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out of eighteen pieces of artillery only four were brought off; about 100 wagons were taken, and the greater portion of our wounded fell into the donsville and Charlottesville rail road near Lindhands of the enemy. Their cavalry pursued our say's house, and then march into Charlottesville; forces to Colliersville. We have no definate information in regard to casualties. Col. Humphrey enemy's cavalry in my immediate front.

of the 95th Illinois is reported killed.

MEMPHS, June 14. Considerable bodies of the with his division, and Colonel Gregg's brigade of missing infantry of Gen. Sturgis' expedition are Gen. Gregg's division, attacked the enemy, and constantly coming in, and our loss will probably after an obstinate contest drove them from sucnot reach more than 100 all told.

The Probable Effect of Gen. Grant's Moveners South of Richmond---Lee must Fight the mean time General Custar was ordered with

be compelled to fight a battle at once or retreat from Richmond. It is not believed here that the defences on the south side can be carried by coup de main, but with the surrounding roads cut a large army in a large city cannot exist. It is rumored here that Lee will attempt to crush Hunter and than menace Washington, but there is no fear that he will expose himself

Another despatch to the World's says: "For some nights past the enemy made attacks to learn the surrounding roads are surrounded at the surrounding roads cut a large city cannot exist. It is rumored here that Lee will attempt to crush Hunter and than menace Washington, but there is no fear that he will expose himself

Another despatch to the World's says: "For some nights past the enemy made attacks to learn the surrounding roads could be realroad occupied until 3 o'clock of the railroad occupied until 3 o'clock of the railroad occupied until 3 o'clock of the railroad occupied the whole of the day; at night I encamped at Trevillian Station, and on the morning of the 12th commenced destroying the railroad. From this point to Louisa Court House the work was thoroughly done—ties burned and retreated unservicable. The destruction of the railroad occupied until 3 o'clock of the railroad occupied in our hands; also 20 of ficers, 500 prisoners, and 300 horses.

These operations occupied the whole of the day; at least 1 encamped at Trevillian Station, and on the morning of the 12th commenced destroying the railroad occupied the whole of the day; at least 1 encamped at Trevillian Station, and on the morning of the 12th commenced destroying the railroad occupied the whole of the day; at least 1 encamped at Trevillian Station, and on the morning of the 12th commenced destroying the railroad occupied the whole of the day; at least 1 encamped at Trevillian Station, and on the morning of the 12th commenced destroying the railroad occupied at the same and the s

this day.

I directed General Torbit to advance with his division, and General Davis' brigade of General Morgan Retreating to Virginia -- Our Forces Gregg's division, and attack the enemy, who had been reinforced by infantry during the night, and been reinforced by infantry during the night, and CINCINNATI, June 16. The Times' corresponhad also constructed rifle pits about 5 miles from dent at Flemingsburg, Ky., writing under date Gordonsville. The advance was made, but as the of June 12, says the remnant of Morgan's comenemy's position was found too strong to assault

mand, numbering 700, passed through there that morning enroute possibly for Pound Gap. They admit a loss of nearly 1000 at Cynthiana. A fed-The enemy's loss in killed and wounded will be eral force of 1500 in pursuit, arrived at Flemings-burg about six hours after Morgan left. about 575, of this number 490 were wounded. I brought off in my ambulances 277, all that could be transported. I captured, and have now The Attack on Petersburg by Gen. Smith--The Outer works Carried by Assault and the
City Said to be in Our Possession.
WATHINGTON, 17. with me, 370 prisoners of war, including 20 commissioned officers. My loss in captured will not exceed 160.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, The following despatches have been received Secretary of War.

Via Jamestown Island, 5:30 A. M & Gen. Smith, with 15,000 men attacked Peters-CITY POINT. Va., 7:30 P. M. 15th.
Our latest report from Smith was at 4 P. M.—

Gen. Hancock got up and took position on Gen. hunds. Our loss was but 25. The advance of Smith's left at 3 A. M. to-day.

1 P. M. June 16th. After sending my desthem up to the defences, two miles from the city. patches of this morning from the heights southeast of Petersburg. I went over the conquered lines with Gen. Grant and the engineer officers.

After various premimary movements works. At nightfall this was done. The skirmish line

To Major General Dix:

burg this morning.

by this Department:
CITY POINT, 15th,

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CITY POINT, VA, 7 A M. 16th.

Via Jamestown Island, 11:45 P. M.

At 8 P. M yesterday, Gen. Smith assaulted and arrived the principal line of the control of the principal line of the control of the principal line of the line. It was magnificently made, the men dashing forward for interest for the line. al stands of colors, and between 300 and 400 pris-Smith went to thank them, and tell them he was ful, was thrilling. Fifteen pieces of artillery proud of their courage and dash. He says they cannot be excelled as soldiers, and that hereafter almost to be called forts.

possession.

Nothing of recent date has been heard from Gen. Sheridan, but the Richmond Whig of the 15th contains a despatch from Gen. Lee, stating that Sheridan, has been routed in an engagement with Fitz Hugh Lee and Hampton, losing 500 with Fitz Hugh Lee and Hampton, losing 500 drove them into their fortifications, some half a development of the containing of the containing of the containing the enemy near Harrison's Creek, drove them into their fortifications, some half a development of the containing of the containing the enemy near Harrison's Creek, drove them into their fortifications, some half a development of the containing the enemy near Harrison's Creek, drove them into their fortifications, some half a development of the containing the enemy near Harrison's Creek, drove them into their fortifications. prisoners and leaving his dead and wounded on mile beyond. A line of battle was formed, with

No engagement had yet occured. E. M. SANTON.

Secretary of War.

After capturing Reinzi and Danville, they moved south west on the 10th. Our cavalry moved toward Guntown, near which they had four

hours' desperate fighting Our infantry coming up and the rebels being largely reinforced, the whole force was engaged. The rebels vastly outnumbering us, forced our troops back, our men retreating that night twenty-five miles to Ripley, after destroying a portion of our supply train and took position on the left of the 2d Corps. At 6 On the 11th, the rebels attacked our infantry.

was being destroyed, the negro troops boarded it and filled their pockets and bosoms with cartridg-prisoners.

es, and were thus enabled to keep up the fight

Another body of 300 negroes came in, having escaped by various roads, and bringing their arms and accourtements with them About 1500 of the colored have come in; 200 men and six offi-

yesterday at City Point, has been received by a church.

this Department:

The 9th corps this morning carried two more redoubts torming part of the defences of Petersburg, capturing 450 prisoners and 4 guns. Our successes are being followed; our forces drew out from within fifty miles of the enemy's entrenchments at Cold Harbor, made flank movements of a voyage 53 miles march, crossing the Chickahominy and James rivers, the latt r 2000 feet wide and 83 feet deep at the point of crossing; and suprising the enemy's rear at Petersburg.

into the rear of Petersburg on the right of them, fighting continued all night.

ter, with the combined forces of Gen. Averill and enemy at Trevillian Station, on the Va. Central

the 13th contain further accounts of the engagement near Guntown, Miss.

The troops composing the expedition were two brigades of cavalry under Gen. Grierson, two brigades of infantry, one company of the 1st Illinois light artillery, and two regiments colored infantry, all under Gen. Sturgis.

Our troops are said to have fought desperately; out of eighteen pieces of artillery only four were leading to the said to have fought desperately; on the gighteen pieces of artillery only four were leading to the said to have fought desperately; only the gighteen pieces of artillery only four were leading to the said to have fought desperately; only the gighteen pieces of artillery only four were leading to the said to have fought desperately; only the gighteen pieces of artillery only four were leading to the said to have fought desperately; only the said to have fought desperately in the said to have fought desperately.

NEW YORK, June 16. The World's special destatch say: "The military critics say that Lee will be compelled to fight a battle at once or retreat broke into a complete rout, leaving his dead and broke into a complete rout, leaving his dead and his brigade to proceed by a contrary direction, so

some nights past the enemy made attacks to learn tion of the railroad occupied until 3 o'clock of our movements, in which their losses were severe.

Deserters give doleful accounts of affair in Rich-

no general attack was made.

From Petersburg---Particulars of the Fight-ing on the 15th.

NEW YORK, June 19. The Times correspondent gives the following particulars of the fighting of the 10th Corps near Petersburg on the 15th. ter giving an account of the crossing of the Appomatox and the movement, towards Petersburg, Our latest report from Smith was at a transfer of the had carried a line of intrenchments at Batty's he had carried a line of intrenchments at Batty's house, the colored troops assaulting and carrying the rifle pits with great gallantry, but he has not captured the rebel rifle pits and drove the enemy captured the rebel rifle pits and drove the The works are of the very strongest kind—more difficult even to take than was Missionary Ridge, line was heavy, and carried the rebel ride pits.

At 8 P. M yesterday, Gen. Smith assaulted and carried the principal line of the enemy's works before Petersburg, taking nineteen cannon, several extended following and between 300 and 400 principal in the fort opposite could not get out, and a whole regiment (the 36th Virginia), oners. This line is two miles from Petersburg.

The hardest fighting was done by the black and the 11th New Hampshire led the charge, and troops. The forts they stormed were, I think, the cheering and enthusiasm all along the lines the worst of all. After the affair was over Gen as the onset was made, and after it proved successions. almost to be called forts

cannot be excelled as soldiers, and that hereafter he will send them in a difficult place as readily as the best white troops. They captured 6 out of the 19 guns which he took,

CITY POINT, Va, 16th—4:45 P. M.

Via Jamestown 11th—4:5 P. M.

Gen. Butler reports from Bermuda Hundred that the enemy have abandoned the works in front of that place.

Gen. Butler's troops are engaged in tearing up the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond.

The following despatch does not designate the hour, but it is supposed to be later than the preceding ones.

Yet 16th Learne down from the JAMESTOWN VA. 16th. I came down from the position above Powhattan, with despatches for Secretary Stanton. Just as I left, Captain Pitkin reported to me that Petersburg was in our today its surrender will be demanded. In case of refusal—the work of besieging will commence. This may bring on a battle with Lee, in which case Grant will probably bring up his forces and a decisive battle will take place.

Hink's colored division on the left. A charge was made, and the entire line of works carried, our troops captuving 16 guns, 300 prisoners and several battle flags. The position was one of great strength and force. The colored troops are re-Details of Gen. Sturgis' Defent---Gallant Conduct of the Negro Troops.

New York, 17th. A Cincinnati despatch gives details of Gen. Sturgis's late movement and decrease of the enemy's line at the same time as the others did. Our loss in the whole affair was not

over 200, of which some 40 were colored. The 2d Corps came up in the evening and took position on the left of Smith. In the morning an advance was made by the 2d Corps, Gen. Birney in command, and the enemy driven from other

strong positions, with considerable loss in killed, and wounded and prisoners.

In the afternoon Gen. Burnside came up and o'clock in the evening a combined advance was made along the line, and a desperate struggle ensued on the left and on the centre, both with ar-tillery and infantry, which lasted until long after

This morning at daybreak another advance was made along the line. Gen. Burnside has sent in It is also stated that one body of 1600 infantry which were cut off and supposed to have been captured, were defended by 200 negro troops from repeated assaults of rebel cavalry. They arrived at Collinsville soon after the main col. arrived at Collinsville soon after the main colwho are on the way to the rear. Our guns now command Petersburg and can

the colored have come in: 200 men and six officers are missing; also, 300 of the 50th colored troops.

The Siege of Petersburg—Official Despatch from Secretary Stanton.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 17th—10 P. M.

To Major General Dix:

The tollowing despatch from Gen. Grant, dated To Major General Dix:

The following despatch from Gen. Grant, dated burg, and taking some more prisoners. Shells were thrown into the city, one of which struck

and suprising the enemy's rear at Petersburg.
This was done without the loss of wag on or piece

Petersburg or Richmond. They had not been acof artillery, and only about 150 straglers were customed to throwing up breastworks at every On covering this movement Warren's corps and ordered to surrender.

Wilson's cavalry had frequent skirmishing with the enemy, each losing from 50 to 60 killed and wounded, but inflicting an equal if not greater, loss on the enemy. The Eighteenth (Smith's) corps were this evening transferred from White House to Bermuda Hundred by water, and moved into the rear of Petersburg on the right of them,

into the rear of Petersburg on the right of them, and surprised or rather captured the very strong work north east of Petersburg, before sufficient force could be got there to hold it. He was joined the night following this capture by the 2d corps, which in turn captured more redoubts.

The enemy in their endeavors to reinforce Petersburg, abandoned their enterenhments in front of Bermuda Hundred. They no doubt expected troops from the north of James river to take their place before we discovered it. Butler took advantage of this, and moved at once on the railroad and plank road between Richmond and Petersburg and surprised our left still little still light.

From Georgia.—A Severe Buttle and the enemy driven back—Movements of Guerrillas.

Louisville, Kr., June 19. A staff officer from the front reports heavy fighting Wednesday on our left. Gen. Blair's corps was storming the enemy's works. Our whole army was in line, and firing opened along the whole front. The rebels were being driven slowly back, under the fire mainly of our artillery. Our losses were slight.

Gen. Blair was reported south of the Chatta-

advantage of this, and moved at once on the railroad and plank road between Richmond and Petersburg, which I hope to retain possession of.

LATER. Unofficial despatches show that at 8
o'clock this morning the enemy still occupied Petersburg.

Nothing to-day from Sherman or Hunter.

(Signed)

E. M. STANTON,

Sherman has recently built over the Eutowah

Nothing to-day from Sherman or Hunter.

(Signed)

E. M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.

Secretary of War.

Brilliant Operations by Gem. Sheridam——Emgagement at Trevillian Station——Complete Rout of the enemy.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON. June 18th—11 o'clock.

To Major Gen Dix:

Despatches from G neral Sheridan have just been received, He reports a victory over the lizabethtown, and when last heard from were going towards Litchfield.

June 17, 1864.

June 17, 186

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT. | Applest | Store | St TUESDAY, June, 21 1864. [Corrected weekly by J. McArthur, J. Hedge & Co., C. H.

THE CATTLE MARKETS AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD. WEDNESDAY, June 15, 1864.
The following is the amount of stock reported at market:

Cattle Sheep. Shotes. Fat Hogs. Veals

Sieine — Wholesale, 9] @ 10c & h: retail, 11@12c. Spring pigs, 14 @ 18c & h. Columbia Ountry stores 11@12c. Fat hogs 94c @ 95c.

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

Cattle. Sheep.

Maine, 25 65 | Northern N. York. — 250 | New Hampshire, 101 301 | Western States, 931 1883 | Vermont, 356 1048 | Canada, — 3149 | DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

John Fall, 9; Lawrence & Frost, 2; G. B. Daggett, 5; H. Day, 9.

There is a large decline in prices. Last week we reported this week we have no sales over 14c. We think there are no cattle this week equal to the best last week, although one butcher whom we regard a good judge thinks there are a few this week abont as good, which possibly might have been sold slown for something over 14.

STORE CATTLE. The cow merchants made less show than usual to-lay. There are but few at market Frost & Lawrence sold one pair of Maine workers, 6 ft 9 in for \$200 but at the time we left half of the Maine cattle were unso d, and jarties were making arrangements for keeping them over to another week.

CALVES While there is much complaint about the market on cattle and sheep, there is no tault to be found with the sate of veals. Mr Stephen Maine had a good lot on drift, and said they were worth from \$6 to \$9 th head 6 W Barker sold at \$850; W N. Patterson at \$750 Kerra lots, extra prices; from \$9 up to the price of yearhings, acc viding to size and quality.

DROVES OF SHEEP FROM MAINE.

Lawrence & Frost, 44; J. Abbott, 21.

At market 3149, or very nearity the same number as last week.

At the copy, Attest: J. Burron, Register.

A true copy of this order in the Maine Farmer. printed at Augusta, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Accustar, in said county, on the second Monday of July next, and show cause, if any they have why the said instruments should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

At market 3149, or very nearity the same number as last week.

At market 3149, or very nearity

172, corn mixes 1 of 50.

172, corn mixes 1 of 50.

Hay Hay P net ton, pressed \$24.

HIDES & SKINS. Western, 25 @25. Slanghter Hides, 9 @10, Calf Skins, 25 @30. Sheep Pelts, dry, 1.50 @2 50.

PRODUCE. Best F quarter F is 12 @15; Eggs, 22 @23; Potators F bbl., 20 D 25 6); Chickens, 22 &25; Lamb, 18 @20; Turkey, 22 @25; Gesse, 17 @18; Veal. 8 @10.

WOOL. Pleece 62 @78, Pulled 74 @85, Pelts \$1 50 @2 50.

Price Current.

BOSTON MARKET ... June 18. Flour.—The market is firm and steady and the sales have been at \$7.50 @ \$7.50 or Western superfine; \$8.00 @ \$8.25 or common extras; \$8.50 @ \$9.00 for medium do.; and \$9.25 @ \$12 0 for good and choice brands, including favorite Oars—Northern and Canada, vo. 12 000 g. Cana

NEW YORK MARKET June 20. NEW YORK MARKET.....June 20.

Flour—State and W-stern active, 10 cents better—Super State, 7,75 a 7 95; extra State \$7,00 a 7.90; choice, 7 20 a 7 03: round n 1 p 0 hin 8,35 a 3,45, choice 8.80 a 9.30; super. Wester 7,750 a 8.00: extra, 7.95 a 8.25, switcher if irm—mixed to good 8,15 a 8.30; fancy and extra, 8,20 a 11,00. Canada higher—common extra, 8,25 a 8 30; extra good to choice 8,85 a higher—common extra, 8,25 a 8 30; extra good to choice 8,85 a a 4.05. Super State State

) 10n-mixed western \$1.46 @ 1.49.

Special Actices.

HAIR DYE: HAIR DYE:

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the World Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair, in stantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its prist ince color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Gennie is signed William A. Batchelor, all others are mere imitation, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—SI BARCLAY TREET, N. Y.

Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair.

Thirty Year's Experience or an old Nerse. Mrs. Wississ been used for thirty years with never falling safety and success to the thirty decreased in the same for settlement; and all indebted to one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, the conditions of mothers and child. We believe it the Best and DiARRHGA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teching or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany other cause. Full directions for using will accompany

INDIA CHOLAGOGUE has a doobstruent operation upon the biliary organs, causing a healthy flow of bile, to produce its natural effect upon the bowels, and relieve the system generally DRUGS AND MEDICINES, from bilious oppression:

PERFUMERY AND FANCY 600: S.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

There are a great many people who are in the habit of taking pills, who erroneously think that the pills or medicines taken produce the most violent discharges from the bowels, and cause excessive pain, straining, attaining, to neamus, is the result of the impure and inert qualitit: of the medicine that are can led to the lower bowels, and there induce irritation, congestion and inflamation, hence follows straining, piles, and frequent false calls to the water closet Avoid all such pills, and take Raiway's Ragulating Pills. Price 25 ets. per box. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

A DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his place, one mile from winthough on the road to Monmouth, at J. Nelson's Conver—a very desirable place for an chanic of any kind. There are two acress of good land, with a row of apple trees around it all in grafts. A nice garden, with Currans, G osciration, congestion and inflamation, hence follows straining, piles, and frequent false calls to the water closet Avoid all such water in the L, all in good repair. The bacriber will sell or swap for a good farm.

Winthrop Village, APPII 18, 1864.

Married.

In Stetson. April 30, Otis A. Smith to Maria M. Hodgdon. In Bath, 14th inst., Hiram A. Turner to Emily A. Frye. In Wiscasset, Marston Barter to Susan J. Eastman, both of outhbox.

In Augusta, June 21, Abbie E., wife of Willard R. Stone, aged 23 years 10 mos.; June 17, Wm. Norcross, aged 76; June 16, Frances, wife of Eben Sawrer, aged 60 years.

Killed in action, near Richmond, May 24th, Prescott D., son of Daniel G. and Mary G. Hinds, of Belfast. aged 15 years.

In W. Vernon, May 4, Mrs. Lecy E. King, aged 41 years.

In West Gardiner, June 14th, Mary Jane Sampson aged 19 years.

In West Gardiner, June 14th, Mary Jane Sampson aged 19 years, 4 months.

In Abbott, June 10, Mrs. Susannah Gower, aged 83 years and 2 months.

In Bowdoinham, June 6th. Sylvanus C. Blake, aged 36 years.

In Freeport, June 14th, Herbert Irving, son of Thomas 8 and Lacy Ann C-fifin, aged 5 years 1 mo 7 days.

In Mt. Vernon, May 29th. Benj Dudley, aged 87 years 7 mos.

In Portland, 13th inst., Jos Barces, aged 77 years.

In Bangor, 12th inst., Samel Hyde, aged 77 yrs.6 mos.

In Calais, 13th inst., Elisha T. Taylor, Esq., formerly of Brunswick aged 49 years 6 mos.

In Calais, 13th inst., Elisha T. Taylor, Esq., formerly of Wiscasset, aged 47.

EVEND SALES

FULL BLOOD JERSEY HEIFER

Tile subseriber would inform his friends and the public that be continues the CaBDING and Chorter of the Sessing BCSI-NESS at his Mill in the Vernon.

AMOS D. KING.

TILE BANK

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of GRANITE BANK will be held at their Hanking Room in Augusta, on Thursday the 23d day of June. 1864, at ten o'clock A M., to consider the expediency of surrendering the Charter of the Bank, and organising as a National Bank.

By order of the Directors.

WM. T. JOHNSON, Caahier.

Augusta, June 7, 1864.

TINITED STATES BONDS.

PROPOSALS,

PROVOST MASHALL'S OFFICE, 3d District of Maine, Augusta, June 15, 18 4

SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until the state of June, 1864, for the following articles, to be deliver at sugusta, Maine, one half of no before the 18th day of Jul; 1864, the balance on or before the 30th day of July, 1864, 1200 Tin Pintes; 1200 Tin Dippers; 120 Knives; 1200 Forks; 1200 Iron Spoons. 1400 to 16 00
10 to 12
16 to 20
16 to 18
17 to 37
18 amples of the articles can be seen at this office.
19 to 37
10 to 18
10 to 19
10 to 1

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD. ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Augusta, Me., June 20, 1864.
PROPOSALS for the delivery of ONE HUNDRED CORDS
OF WOOD at Camp Keyes, near Augusta, Maine, will be received at this office until June 30th, 1864, at 12 M
The bids to be for good merchantable hard wood, and should
specify whether cured t nder cover or not.
The subscriber reserves the right to release 10th.

The following is the amount of stock reported at market:

Cattle Sheep. Shotes. Fat Hozs. Veals.

This week, 1431 3119 750 1300 950
Last week, 1952 2907 892 800 1000
One year ago, June 18, 1053 4042 1200 990 1000
PRICES.

BERVES-First qual. \$12 00@13.00) Per 100 8bs. on the total
Recond do. \$1,00@11.00) dressed beef.

Extra, \$13.50 @\$14.00.

Working Ozen-\$100@275, oraccording to value as beef.

Mitch Cows-\$50.@80 Extra, \$10.30 b. Ordinary, \$3.@35
Veal Catves-\$6 to \$9 \$P head,
Sheep and Lambs 5 @8 \$V ib on live weight, sheared.

Hidrs-10jc@11 Catrakins, 20@250. Tailow, 9j@10c.

Petts-62c: Lambs \$125
Swine-Whol-sale, 9j@ 10c \$P b: retail, 11@12c. Spring play, 14 @ 18c \$P b. Columbia County stores 11@12c. Fat hogs 9jc @ 9jc.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

Attue copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

28*

DROVES OF SHEEP FROM MAINE.

Lawrence & Frost, 44; J. Abbott, 21.

At market 3149, or very nearly the same number as last week. The butchers complain that the quality of the sheep is quite poor, and white they admit that they are buying cheaper than usual, say they are paying more than the sheey are worthmore than they can be sold for in the m.rket. Prices range from 5c to 8c # ib.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND MORKET.

PORTLAND, June 18, 1864.

APPLES Green # bbl \$5 00 @ 6 00, Sliced, # ib 12 @ 13

Cored. 9½ 2010jc, Uncored none.

BUTTER. Country # ib 20 223, Choice Table 27 @ 28, Store 123 @ 25.

23:25.

BEANS. Marrow # bush \$3 00:33 20, Pea \$2 62:202 75, Blue
Pod \$2 50:20-75.

CHEESE. Vermont # ib new 20:20:22. Country 14:2017
GRAIN. Bys \$1 70:201 75, oats \$55:200:25, South vellow corn, 172, corn mixed 1 6:301 72, barley 1 10:201 20, shorts, per ton \$9:20:\$40; fine feed \$49:204.

CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Natiannic Thingsts, lake of Belgrade, in said A at Augusta, on the second Monday of June, 1861.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of NATASHEL TIRBETS, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County on the second Monday of July next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

True copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register. Flour—The market is firm and steady and the sales have been st \$7.25 or control extract \$7.25 or \$2.50 or western superfine; \$3.00 or \$8.25 or control extract; \$8.50 or \$9.00 for medium do.; and \$9.25 or \$12.01 for \$2.00 for \$2.00 for medium do.; and \$9.25 or \$12.01 for \$2.00 at a Probate Court to be new at Augusta, in same county, or second Monday of July next, and show cause, if any, the same should not be allowed H. K. BAKER, Judy Atrue copy. Attest J. Burron, Register.

Jones, minors, naving presents in ship of said Wards for allowance:

Ondered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of July next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy—Autest: J. Berron, Register. 28°

EXTRACT OF TOBACCO SHEEP-WASH,

the service of the bowels for their daily action. OSGOODS PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERING,

and all the Patent Medicines of the day always to be found at wholesale or retail at DORR & CRAIG'S West End Kennebec Bridge,

FLOUR, GRAIN, GROCERIES, ETC.,

PLOUR! PLOUR!!

1500 Bbls. in stere and to arrive. Fresh ground Double Extra and Extra Family Flour from St. Louis and Western Mills.

For saie low for cash. HOLWAY & STANLEY.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR sale at No. 12 Water Street, opposite Hamlen & Smith's Dry Goods Store, by C. A. SAGER.
P. S—All kinds of Machine Work done at short notice—

FULL BLOOD JERSEY HEIFER
FOR SALE.

I have a prime FULL BLOOD JERSEY new
Milch Heifer for sale. She is three y-are old, kind and gentle, and gives promise of making an excellent milker. Price \$130.

Winthrop Village.

June 17, 1864.

Augusta, June 7, 1864.

26

WITTED STATES BONDS.

THE GRANITE BANK, Augusta, receives subscriptions to the U. S 10-10 BONDS. Subscribers will be furnished at par. 5-20 BUNDS on hand for immediate delivery.
W. T. JOHNSON, Cashler.

May 10th, 1863.

27

Augusta, June 7, 1864.



EVERY FAMILY. EVERY CHURCH. AND EVERY

SUNDAY SCHOOL Should Have One.

THIS is rendered possible by the introduction of a new mus cal instrument, embodying very important improvements upon all previous instruments of the Harmonium or Melode m kind, which its manufacturers style the CABINET ORGAN, and which is furnished at such moderate prices as to be within the reach of all.

The Cabinet Organ excels previous instruments of its general class, especially in these important respects, viz : 1. The more organ-like character of its tones.

2. It has greatly more power and volume of tone in propo 3. By the employment of a very simple and beautiful inven tion its capacity for expression is made vastly greater than has

ever before been attained in such instruments. This invention is especially valuable, because scarcely any practice is necessary to render it available. Any ordinary performer can maste 4. The cost of the Cabinet Organ is very moderate, the prices being according to the number of stops (1 to 12) and style of ase, \$95, \$115, \$120, \$145, \$150, \$180, and upwards to \$550.

The Cabinet Organ is compact and portable, occupying little ten times as long as a piano. For the drawing-room it is a All of which will be sold as low as can be charming instrument; while it supplies a long felt want in smaller Churches, Sunday Schools, etc. An instrument of so much value would naturally receive very warm encomiums from artists, and such has been the case with

the Cabinet Organ. Introduced less than a year since, it has already commanded so wide a sale that the manufacturers have been quite unable to supply the demand for it, (being most of the time several hundred instruments behind orders,) while they have received the written testimony of the most eminent rganists and musicians of New York, Boston, and other leadng cities to its great excellence and superiority to every other

Having now very greatly increased their manufacturing facilities, the manufacturers hope very soon to be able to fill orders promptly.

Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail. Warerooms - - - 274 Washington Street.

8w27 MASON & HAMLIN.

FOR THE MELODEON. INSTRUMENTS OF THE ORGAN KIND. INSTRUMENTS OF THE ORGAN KIND.

ZUNDEL'S MELODEON INSTRUCTOR. Containing the Elements of Music, Progressive Finger Exercises, and a large collection of Choice Music.

NEW METHOD FOR THE MELODEON. Selected mainly from "Zandel's Instructor," and containing in addition to Lessons and Exercises, a collection of Popular Songs, and a variety of Psaim and Hymn Punes,

CARHARTS MEL-DEON. Elementary and Progressive studies, with a collection of Choice Vocal and Instrumental Music

AMERICAN SCHOOL FOR THE MELODEON. MODEL MELODEON INSTRUCTOR. 150 WINNER'S PERFECT GUIDE FOR THE MELODEON.

THE NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS. The Duplex Etliptic (or double) Steel Spring. J. I & J. O WEST, No. 97 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y., ARE THE OWNERS OF THE PATENT, AND EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURE J. W. BRADLEY'S Patented Duplex Flliptic Steel Spring Skirt.

Spring ever used, enabling the wearer in consequence of its great electicity and flexibleness, to place and fold it when in use as constituted and nextoreness, to place and told it when in use as cally and with the same convenience as a Silk or Viexirs Dakes. It entirely obviates and bilences the only objections to Hoop Skirts, viz: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, Carrages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, or in any crowded place, from the difficulty of contracting them and occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and the lightest, most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade, or house dress. A special contracting the cont appearance for the street, opera, promenade, or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pite are and comfort and great convenience of wearing one of the Duplex Eliptic Spring Skirts for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with the use of them. They are also equally desiranally, and a great impovement over of er kinds of Skirts for Misses and Young Ludles who wear short dresses, the elasticity and flexibility of them prevents when coming in contact with anything crowding the Hoop close to the person, from pushing out the other side of the Hoop or dress; and again they are so much more durable and not likely to bend or break or get out of shape. The norrow house of the prevents when constantly subject to when in use. All are made of the best quality of corded Tapes, and every part of the skirt is of the very best materials; it is guaranteed in every respect to be by far the best, most combrable, and most pushing of the skirt is of the reds to part the past, most combrable, and most pushing of the skirt is of the reds to part the best, most combrable, and most pushing of the skirt is of the reds to part the best, most combrable, and most pushing from the reds with the skirt is of the reds when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c, &c, &c, which they are constantly subject to when in use. All are made to be by far the best, most combrable, and most pushing from the reds with the statement for the skirt is of the reds when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c, &c, &c, which they are constantly subject to when in use. All are made to be by far the best, most combrable, and most pushing from the reds with the statement for the steamer feasure Queen.

They are also agents for the steamer feasure Queen.

ALL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

For sale in all variety of styles and sizes by 28tf WHEELER & HOBSON.

A PROCLAMATION

SOMES' EATING HOUSE, No. 14 Water Street, Gardiner, Me.

HARD TIMES COFFEE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY H. B. NEWHALL,

A. A. HAYES, State Assayer. 6 Boylston St., Boston, 25th Feb. 1862 eop4t22

"When Old Friends were Here," a very beauting song in B flat:

"When old friends were here,
In days that are flown,
How fond were the hands
Which oft chasped my own.
The pathways of life
Wore pleasure's sunny hue,
Ant voices were near
With tones warm and true."

Something NEW." SALEABLE EVERYWHERE. Energetic Agents, Male and Female, wanted in every County and Town Light business and good pay. Send twenty-five cents and get a specimen, or ten for one dollar. Address MERRILL & CO., Box 16.2
4w27* Philadelphia Post Office, Pa.

WORCESTER'S WORLD RENOWNED

For sale by
Angusta, Jan. 7, 1863.

Ladies' Dress Goods,

IN EVERY VARIETY OF FABRIC,

STYLE AND COLOR.

ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT SEASON.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF

SHAWLS AND SILKS,

WHEELER & HOBSON. CHRST NATIONAL BANK OF AUGUSTA

U. S. 10-40 LOAN. Principal and Interest Payable in Coin. By instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the National 10-40 five per cent. Long, redeemable after ten, and payable forty years from date, in coin.

This Loan bears gold interest, payable semi-annually on
compon and registered bonds of \$500 and 100 dollars.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and Septem-

Gold.

The highest price paid for GOLD, SILVER, FIRST ISSUE OF U. S. Demand Notes, U. S. Coupons, and Cal-ifornia Coin Drafts. By H. S. OSGOOD, Eastern Express Office.

Licensed by the United States. Augusta, Oct. 8, 1863. ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

E. VARNEY. dealer in Boots Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Va.ises, Traveling Bags, Umbrellas, &c., &c.
Very small profits and quick sales is my mutto.
A large stock of Spring and Summer thoods just received.
R emember to call and examine my stock.

and warranted.
on wid save money by buying at VARNEY'S, under the Stapley House, Augusta, I am Agent for the best Sewing Machines in the market, which sell as low as can be bought in Bostor or New York
21tf E. Vataney, Augusta. ATEW STORE! NEW GOODS!!

The undersigned begs leave to inform the Public that he has leased the New and Elegant Store, corner of Bridge and Water streets, Augusta, Maine, which he has recently furnished with an entire new stock of This invention consists of Duplex [or two] Elliptic Steel streets, Augusta, Maine, which he has recently farnished with an entire new stock of the toughest, most Ellastic, Flexible and Durable HATS, CAPS, FURS & ROBES. All of my goods have just been purchased, and they comprise choice selection from the New York and Boston markets.

Augusta, April 18th, 1864. MAINE SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSI-The largest and best selected Stock of BOOKS FOR SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES may be found at

New books are received every week from the Sunday School orieties and Publishing Houses in Philadelphia New York and Societies and Publishing Houses in Philadelphia New York and Hoston. So varied an assortment, comprising books adapted to the capacity of the child as well as adult, cannot be found in any one store in New England.

Schools in the country, by sending a catalogue of the books in the thibrary, can receive a lot for examination and return such as are not approved.

Discounts allowed as in Boston. Orders solicited.

3m22 ii. PACKARD.

MUNN & COMPANY.

During the past eighteen years Messrs. MUNN & CO., in connection with the publication of the WEEKLY LLUETR 17-ED SCIENTIFIC A WESIC N (the only paper devoted to the Mechanic Arts in the country,) have acted as Attorneys for pre-For further information send for a pamphlet which contains the Patent Laws of the United States, and much other valuable information of importance to inventors and all others who own patent property. Also, pamphlets of information furnished re-garding the Patent Laws of all Foreign Countries For further particulars, address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York, or corner F and Seventh streets, (opposite Patent Office,) Washington, D. O.

A PRINTING OFFICE FOR \$13.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. Many are Saving and Making Money
by using them. Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, Labels, &c., can
be printed at a trifling expense.
PRICES OF PRESENT—\$3, \$14, \$20 and \$26. Price of an Office
with Press—\$13, \$25, \$5 and \$45.

Send for a Circular to the LOWE PRESS CO.,
6m22
23 WATER STREET, BOSTON.

The various Dental operations performed in a thorough

Cuba Molasses, Hoda and Terces, Muscavade ditto, Hdds and Terces, Gold Medal Salaratas. Gold Medal Soap, Babbitt's Salaratas, Castle Soap, Suald Candles, Box Rai-lus, Nutmess, Iodigo, Cassia. Pepper. Tobacco, Tea—var-ous grades, Mustard, Cloves, Cresm Tartar, &c., &c. Tallow constantly on hand.

- May 24, 1864.

NOTICE. THE Charter of the BANK OF WINTHROP having been surrendered in compliance with a law approve 'March 26 1868, notice is hereby given that the liability of said Bank to redeem its bits will expere on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1866.

Winthrop, May 27, 1864.

Large Park Cashier.

PORTLAND & KENNEBEC BAILROAD. SPRING & SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing Monday, April 25th, 1864, Trains leave Skowhegan for Portland and Boston, 8.45 A. M. Augusta, 5.30 and 11.00 A. M. Portland for Bath, Augusta, Waterville, Kendail's Mills and kowhegan, 11.0 P. M. Portland for Bath and Angusta, S. 15 P. M.

Portland for Bath and Augusta, 8.15 P. M. Augusta for Waterville, Rendail's Mills, and Skowhegan, 4.10 M. ssengers for stations on the Astroscoggin Railroad will go cars at Brunswick. The 1.10 train from Portland connects at Kendall's Mills with he Maine Central stailroad for Bangor, &c., arriving the same

Stage Connections. Fitages leave Bath for Rockland at 9.00 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. Leave Augusta for Belfast at 4.00 P. M. Skowhegan for Anson, Solon, &c., at 5.10 P. M.

Thorough tickets for all the static on this and the Androsoggin Relivad can be procured in Boston at the Eastern or Boston & Maine stations.

foston & Maine Statons.

FREIGHT TRAINS DAILY between Skowhegan and Portand and Boston.

B. H. CUSHMAN, Supt.

April 25th, 1864.

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK
STEAMERS.
Remi. Weekly Line STEAMERS. Semi-Weekly Line.

THE splendid and fast Ceamships "LOCUST POINT," Capt. HOFFMAN, and "POTOMAC," Capt. SHARWOOD, will, until further notice, run as follows:
Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 P. M.
These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passen gers, making this the most appear, age, and experiences. New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passen
gers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route
for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage \$7 including Fare and State-rooms.
Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec,
Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.
Shippers are requested to send their freight to the seemers as
early as 3 P. M., on the day that they teave Portland.
For freight or passage, apply to
EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Mo. 86 West street, New York.
Dec. 5, 18:2.

NOTICE TO WESTERN TRAVEL RATES OF FARE: Galena,
Galena,
Iowa Uity,
La Crosse,
Lisbon,
St. Joseph,
St. Paul,
Springfield, Ill.,

ALL RAIL BOUTE. For Tickets and other information, apply to

J. W., LAPP, Agent, Aurusts,

And at all the Ticket Offices on the line of the K. & P. R. B.

DAGE'S VEGETABLE SYRUP.

FOR FEMALES. Relief to Woman in her Hour of Trial.

ITS OBJECT IS TO ASSIST NATURE, NOT THWART IT. The formula originated with a Physician of high standing and

It is purely vegetable, perfectly simple, and can be taken without the least danger to the most delicate constitution. Inquire for Circular at any druggist's. GILMAN BROTHERS.

100 Milk Street, Boston, Proprietors. GEN. KNOX
Will stand the coming season as formerly at the farm of THOS. S. LANG, North Vassal boro'.

Season to commence May 1st, ending August 18th. Note or he money required in all cases at the time of the first service. Two dollars per week charged top Mare kept to hay, and one ollar new week to nasture. ollar per week to pasture.

TERMS:

Fifty Dollars for Season Service. Seventy-five Dollars to Warrant.

is \$50 for the best Knox Colt over two years old. 25 for the best Knox Colt under two years old. 15 for the best Sucker, requiring two in all cases for compe-tion. Also a Premium of Twenty-five Dollars for the fastest THOS. S. LANG.

BLACK MORGAN. TGIS Horse is eight years old in June, 1864. He stands 16 hands high; weighs 1150 pounds; is jet black, and his feet and legs are clean and well proportioned. He is of a quiet disposition and a good trotter the can recommend himself for speed. PEDIGREE. This Stallton was sired by the old Eaton Horse, owned in Winthrop. His dam was a Morgan mare, sired by old Black Morgan, and was well known to be one of the best mares in the country.

GREEN MOUNTAIN BLACK
HAWK.

I have purchased in Vermont this Spring, a
Black Hawk Stallion, grandson of old Black
Hawk, out of a Sherman Moryan mare. He is a clean black,
and is pronounced by good judges to be a "Chip of the Old
Block. Those who wish to improve their horses, both for speed
and endurance, are invited to call and examine my horse and
his pedigree, as d then judge for themselves.
He will stand the present season for service, at SOUTH
CHINA, Tuesdays; at GETCHELL'S CORNER, Thursdays of
each week, and at my place the balance of the time.

TERMS—\$29 to warrant.

JOHN R. WEBBER.
East Vassa.boro', April 28, 1864.

ime at Canton Mills.

TERMS:—\$10 00 to ensure a Foal.

OAKES T. BOSWORTH.

23tf

VERMONT BLACK HAWK,

WAMSUTTA.

This horse will stand at the stable of the suscribers for the use of mares this reason.

TERMS:—\$15 to Warrant.
\$10 for the Season—Second Season Free.
\$5 for Single bervice.

AMOS ROLLINS & CO.

Belgrade, May 9, 1864. FLYING MAC.

Will stand at my Stable near the East end of the Kennebec Bridge, for the use of mares this season. This Stallion is considered the best trutting Stock horse in the State.

TERMS—single service \$10; Beason, \$15; Warrant, \$20.

JOHN SHAW.

2 1864.

PURE BLOOD DEVONS JOHN F. ANDERSON, MAPLEWOOD FARM,

PURE BLOOD STOCK FOR SALE. FORTY-ONE HEAD OF PURE BLOOD SHORT HORNS, DURHAM BULIS, COWS AND HEIPERS.

LAMBS.
ELIJAH WADSWORTH.
Livermore Palls, May 21, 1863. The undersigned gives notice to owners of land in Augusta, Sidney, Vassalboro', and other towns on Kennebec River, whose lots adjoin the eight rod reservations, as delineated on Winslow's plan, that I e is now authorized to sell and convey such strips of rangeway as have not been herelofore conveyed by the propristors, in the manner practised by the late REUEL WILLIAMS, and on like terms Parties interested will do well to make early application.

JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS.

Augusta. May 16, 1864.

SHEEP WASH.

This excellent and sure remedy for killing Sheep Tacks, and

This excellent and sure remedy for killing Sheep Teks, and destruction of Lice and all Vermin on Catrle, can now be had at the Portland Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, wholesale and retail NO FARMER SHOULD SE WITHOUT IT KENDALL & WHITNEY.

Portland, March 29: 1884. 1000 BARRELS FLOUR.

BUHUUNER GAZELLE, just arrived with Flour, fresh ground and in good order, in Barrels, Half Barrels and Bogs; also Graham in Barrels and Bags; Uracked Wheat, &c., &c. This Flour was expressly ground for this market and a choice selected stock may always be found at our store at the lowest cash prices at wholesale.

C. H. MULLIKEN & CO. May 2d, 1864.

BUTTER WANTED.

"Home on a Furlough," engraved by John Sartain. I anticipate nearly as large a sale for this as for "Christa Blessing Little Children," which will be nearly 20,000 coples in New England alone. One old agent writes, "I never have said anything that begun to sell like it." For full particulars apply to or address W. J. HOLLAND, T Baroes' Block,

1m25 Springfield, Mass.

P. \$100.B.

J. H. MANLEY, U. S. War Claim Agent, New Block. Corner of Bridge & Water sts. Augusta. Maine.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, Office---Opposite the Stanley House.

OFFICE Water St., Directly Opposite Stanley House AUGUSTA, MAINE, WAR CLAIM AGE N T

bodings. This sensible use of the present is our first and most solemn duty, and he whose mind has been oppressed by fearful forebodings will find the safest medicine in present exertion.

God gave us the faculty of hope, but not the promise that all hopes shall be realized, and so as our journey of life lengthens, disappointments, come and the brightness of life's sunshine is dimmed, and a cloud settles over the morrow that

REFERENCES.

even in this world, and we must hope or fear,

GEORGE F. NORTH, No. 4. North's Block, Augusta,

Procures Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions and Prize Money for Soldiers and Scamen, or their widows, children or heirs; also Invalid Pensions All other "laims against the United States and State promptly attended to.

REFERRECES:—Hon. W. T. Johnson, Mayor of Augusta, Hor Joseph Eaton, Winslow, Benjamin Davis, Esq., Augusta.

Stf.

WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION FOR NEW ENGLAND.

INORFORTAD 1863.

INORFORTAD 1863.

This Association continues to adjust and collect War Claims of all kinds on the lowest terms. Advice given gratis. Application in person or by letter should be made to the Secretary,

No. 11 Railroad Exchange, Court Square, Boston, Mass Boston, Sept 10, 1863.

AT NO. 147 WATER STREET, (OPPOSITE THE STANLEY HOUSE. A full assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

F. HAMLEN. Augusta, Oct. 19, 1863.

hope of earth or of Heaven will fall us, but its

The subscriber, having returned from the "far West" informs his friends and the public generally, that he has resumed the at the right hand of God the Father of us all .- his form er stand, in the Brick Block, next door to the Win-

In Winthrop Village, where he keeps constantly on hand a prime assortment of drugs and medicines of the freshest and best quality.

others that night, lay a dying man—a Lieut. In one of the Massachusetts regiments engaged during the aftermoon. Type of a thousand officers, who like him, have been thus stricken and have thus died, his last moments demanded the hush and properly and unremoved by all feet and voices in that the died, his last moments demanded the hush and pages rendered by all feet and voices in that

thus died, his last moments demanded the nush and pause rendered by all feet and voices in that tent. His face, turned away from the battlefield, looked toward the North. A handsome noble face it was, shadowed by dark hair and saddened by the droop of a dark moustache. His breast was bare; a bandage was drawn across it, covering a wound, the pain of which disturbed him no more. He lay quietly breathing, as if asleep. He was not asleep, however, for presently, as two or three standing by began to say among themselves that it would soon be over, he put a pale hand that trembled like an aspen down beneath his shirt upon the other side, and drew forth what might have been expected, a dull, soiled ambrotype case, which he held a few moments without attempting to open. One who

THE MAMMOTH FARM,

718 ACRES,
Located in Stetson, still for sale. For particulars see Mar
time.

M. E. RIOE.

Stetson, May 9th.

NEW DRUG STORE.

The undersigned having opened an Apothecary Store in the building recently occupied by J. W. Pattasson, on the east side of the river, is prepared to furnish Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, and Dye-Stuffs,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES. PAINTS, URLS, VARIANCE, Stationery, Fancy Good Colognes, Fine Extracts for the Handkerchief, &c., &c. All the Standard Patent Medicines constantly on hand.

ET Careful attention given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

ISAAC J. MEAD
Augusta. May, 1863.

A DMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

be brought a cup and saucer, placed them on the table, put in sugar, poured out the tea, and, after allowing it to cool, drank it with the utmost propriety.

When invited to take tea, be brought a cup and saucer, placed them on the table, put in sugar, poured out the tea, and, after allowing it to cool, drank it with the utmost propriety.

FOR SALE BY R. M. MANSUR, The most approved kinds of the above warranted instruments as a very reasonable prices. Specimens may be see calling at my dwelling house, (the first south of the Mai House on State street) or at the Fashionable Millinery Root

Lead,
Copper,
Brass,
Pewter,
Zinc,
Old Iron Print Papers, Old Account Books, &c., Cotton Batting, Wool and Wool Skins,

The HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for the above, by
BALLARD & CHASE,
No. 6.Union Block, Water St., August

CASH

And the highest prices paid by

C. H. MULLIKEN & CO.,

For Fleece Wool, Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep Sk
Also for Cats. Barley, Rye and Corn.

May 24, 1364. We should always rest satisfied with doing

"The Sanitary Fair Polka," dedicated to the patrons of the Sanitary Fair. Composed by Mrs. Parkhurst This is a perfect gem, played nightly by the Band at the Brooklyn Fair. Price 2' cents.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher, 3w20* The other day a father, remonstrating with his boy upon his lying in bed, said that the sun had been up these three hours. "That's no great wonder, father," replied the son; "if I had as many miles to travel to-day as the sun has, I would have risen as soon as he."

The sun played nightly by the Rand at the Brook!

BY HORACE WATERS, Pablic 2: cents.

3w20*

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL,

A superior embrocation for Rheumatism, Chilbiains, Bruises, Lame Back, Piles, Sore Nipples, &c., for sale!

17

AND

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC.

GERMAN BITTERS.

These Bitters have performed more Cures!

HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION HAVE MORE TESTIMONY :

Have More Respectable People to Vouch for them!

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY \$1000

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WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs.

nstipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head,
Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head,
Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and eyes, Pain in the Side, Back,
Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Langinings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER. THAT THIS BITTERS IS

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS.

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIO

IN THE WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Back, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Perberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philade

berton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Unuren, Panasari phis.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly preclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink" Yours truly,

LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia. Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient, reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Eq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from greet and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration be a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Phila.

From the Rev. Joseph H Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church. Ohurch.

Oh. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofiand's Gernans Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for zeneral debitity of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fall; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully.

J. H. KENNARD.

J. H KENNARD, From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Ger Dr. C. M. Jackson: —Dear Sir: —Personal experience enables ne to say that I regard the German Sitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Sitters.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Phil. Dr. Jackson: — Dear Sir: — Having used your German litters in my family frequently 1 am prepared to say that it has been of great service — I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which ! ave any knowledge.
Yours, respectfully,
No. 725 N. Ninth Street. From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbi (N. J.) and Milestown (P. A.) Baptist Churches New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dr. C. M. Jackson: — Dear Sir: — I feel it a pleasure thus, my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dysepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfectbed by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

From the Rev. Thomas Winter, Paster of Roxborough Bapt Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Bir:—I feel it due to your excellent prejaration, Hoofiland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so and have experienced great and unexpected relief; hy health has been materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours,

T. WINTER,

Roxborough, Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:— Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me so much good as Hoofand's Bitters I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect,

J. S. HERMAN. PRICES.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,)
\$1.00 per Bottle—half doz. \$5.00
Small Size—75 cents per Bottle—half doz. \$4.00 BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. See that the Signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAP-PER of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express. Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

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SPEER'S SAMBUCI;

PORT GRAPE

VINEYARD, PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY. PURE AND FOUR YEARS OLD.

For Family Use, and for Medicinal Purposes.

This is an article of Wine, from the Pure Port Grape Juice, fermented, without the addition of spirits or any liquors whatever. Has a full body, rich flavor, and slightly stimulating. None is disposed of until four years old. The beneficial effect derived from its use is astonishing thousands, and cannot be realized from ornes wise nor from the thousands of Patent Bitters now crowding the market. All who try it express their surprise that so delicious a Wine is produced an this country, and it is so far different from what they had expected.

Some who have called it humbug and trash before using or knowing it was the pure grape juice, but thinking it was a berry wine, have found out their mistake, and now lay their lives to the use of this Wine.

Excellent for Females and Weakly Persons and the Consumptive.

cause it will not intoxicate as other wine, as it contains no

WE REFER TO

Try it once and you will not be deceived.

Be sure the signature of Alfred Speen is over the oork of

Principal Office 208 Broadway, New York. Trade supplied by all wholesale dealers, and the State Com-issioners at Boston and Portland.

PEMALE

TRENGTHENING CORDIAL. This Medicine is of long tried efficacy for correcting all dis orders incidental to the feminine sex. That the afflicted may orders incidental to the feminine sex. That the afflicted may feel assured that this Cordial is truly valuable and worthy their confidence,—not one of those secret compounds purposed to destroy healthy action, I add a few testimonials from physicians whom all, favoring the Eelectic and Reformed Practice Medicine, respect.

Dr. J. KING, Author of "Woman: Her Diseases and their reatment," s-ys:
"This Medicine appears to exert a specific influence on the
"This Medicine appears to exert a specific influence on the
Yerus. It is a valuable agent in all derangements of the Female Reproductive Organs." Dr. E. SmITH, President of the New York Association of

MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

I have received numerous testimonials from different parts of the country where used. Knowing the good it is capable of do-ing, I will warrant every bottle of my "Cordial" to be satisfac-ory in its results. The following symptoms indicate those affections in which the Female strengthening Cordial has proved invalu

It is a specific remedy in all Uterine Diseases,

Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Irregularity, Painfulness, Profi or Suppression of Customary Discharges, Leucorrhosa Whites, Scirnus or Ulcerated state of the Uterus, Sterility, &c.

PRICE, Per Bottle, \$1.00, or 6 for \$5.00. Should your Druggist not have it, send directly to us. and when six bottles or more are ordered we will pay all expenses, and have it securely packed from observation

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The Company will insure against all the usual fire risks, not exceeding the amount of \$5,000 in any one risk. It has been eminently successful, and has a large surplus.

IT Applications for Insurance in this vicinity may be made to the Secretary at his office, (directly over the Post Office.) Agents in all the principal towns in the State.

JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Augusta, Nov. 11, 1861.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorreae Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorreae. Or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotential to Marriage, etc. also, Consemptor, Friedra and Firs, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance. By Price, in a seaded envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

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addressed to the Publishers, Howar & Badess, Augusts, Me.

Loetry.

THREE YEARS

Three autumn tides have browned the year And leaves thrice ripened to their fail, Since through our homesteads, far and near, In tones resonant, loud and clear, Rang out the thrilling battle-call. Its echoes lingered on the hearth,
It chilled us with its wild alarm,

An angry murmur from afar,
A reddening glow from lurid skies,
Grim rumors of the shock of war
(As southward waned star after star)
Filled all our hearts with sad surprise And hands were cosed from hands. We sate Inquiring murely of the end. The shadows of approaching fate Seemed darkly round the hearth to wait, Enwrapping closely friend from friend.

Then manhood sternly rose, and bade
The weakness of the hour depart.
By war's black Tempest undismayed,
On God's right arm for succor stayed,
Arose in strength the patriot heart.

Ye gave us, and we went. With sighs, With saddened hearts ye lent us forth; With faitering lips, with streaming eyes, Your firm-devoted sacrifice, O women of the loyal North! Ye pledged us—yours the hands that pressed Within our own the battle-brand; Within our yours whose kisses blessed, Yours the endearments that careased

Each hero of the martyr-band And years have fied in strife and pain, The sickly reveiry of war; The Southern summer burns again, d sad, stern eyes, through blinding rain, ook forth where glows the Northern Star

Ye watch and wait, and hope the day That calls us from these fields of woe, That rifts the battle cloud away, That plucks us harmless from the fray, That makes a friend of every foe. O mother, sister, maid, and wife, Who hold our hearts in sorrow's thrall,

Who hold our nearts in sorrow's t Call us not back while yet the strife Is maily raging for the life Of her, the mother of us all? Not yet, not yet! Once more inspire
Our arms, our hearts, our souls with strength
To trample down all weak desire,
To brave snew hell's awful fire,
The victory to grasp at length!
—Harper's Mayazine for July.

Our Story-Teller. THE TORY'S WARD.

A STORY OF THE REVOLUTION. [CONCLUDED.] One evening she was sitting quite alone in the kitchen, Mr. and Mrs. Wayland both having gone to spend the night, when she was startled by a knock at the door. There was a very heavy tempest out of doors, accompanied by terrific thunder

and lightning, and rightly supposing the person at the door wished for shelter from the storm, she hastened to answer the knock. "Is this Briar Farm?" asked the person, who Kate saw wore the scarlet uniform of the Brit-

"No, sir" she replied; "that is rather more than two miles from here."
"Two miles indeed! Well, if that is the case l will stop here, at least until the storm is over. Whose house is this?" "Mr. Wayland's sir." "All right then ; he is one of the right kind and I shall venture to avail myself of his hospi-

Suiting the action to the word, he stepped in and taking off some of his wet clothing intimated that he would like some refreshments. While Kate was busy attending to his wants she often glanced at her guest, to see if there was anything peculiar about him, for a strange presentiment of danger had taken possession of her.

"Is there a chap at Briar Farm, do you know, by the name of Jonathan Hastings?" asked the "Yes, sir," replied Kate, with forced calmness "that is the name of their hired man, I believe. What of him?" "Oh, nothing; I only asked the question."

Kate tried to think that this was only a careless question, but the feeling that Herbert was in danger settled upon her mind. In the meantime the man had finished eating, and had now gone to the door to note the state of the weather. The tempest was still raging in all its fury, and he soon "I don't see any signs of its clearing away tonight, and as for going any further in this storm,

will leave hanging there to dry, and be sure and call me at daylight if you will, for I have business of importance at Briar Farm."

Kate conducted the guest to a spare chamber, Having waited until she thought the man was

paper that made her turn deadly pale. 'Tis just as I feared," she murmured, "Herbert has been discovered " Having replaced the paper in the pocket, and hung the coat up again, she crept noiselessly up stairs to the chamber occupied by the man. For tunately he had left it ajar, and pushing it open a little further, she soon became convinced by the hearty breathing that he was in a sound sleep. From there she went to the garret chamber and ascertained that Richard, their hired man was also in a state of blissful unconsciousness, and then her resolution was taken. Herbert's life was in danger, and must be saved, although she perilled own in the attempt. By this time the storm had spent its fury, although it was still raining. The flashes of lightning were not so vivid, and

each peal of thunder was more distant than the Throwing over herself an old cloak and hood, she went to the barn, and taking out her favorite horse led him gently through a field before emerging into the road lest the noise of his noofs might be heard. She then mounted him. and urged him on through the darkness toward Briar Farm. Tying him by the roadside, almost half a mile from the house, she walked the rest of the way. All the doors to the barn were locked, except the one leading into the barn yard for the accommodation of the cattle. Through this the brave girl crept, and after groping around some time, she found the door of Herbert's room.

His quick ear had discovered a noise, and he called out-"Who's there?" "It is Kate Allen. Open the door as quick as possible, won't you?" Herbert sprang up wild with astonishment, and as he always took the precaution to sleep with part of his clothing on, was ready to admit his While Kate was speak unlooked for visitor. The lamp he had hastily

lit revealed her white face.
"Kate, dearest, how pale you look!" Speak, tell, me what has happened, I implore you.' "I am afraid you will turn pale when I tell you what I have seen to-night. There is a Britrefuge there from the storm, and said he was bound to Brair Farm. I looked in his coat,

that, when your life was in peril?" "Brave girl you have periled much for my safe-ty, and I will not make it unavailing by delay. It is now four hours at least until daylight, and by that time I can be many a mile from here. I have been pasturing my horse at a friend's about

from here that I may have him ready in case of emergency. He is very fleet, and will soon bear me to Washington's headquarters. Kate, I hope some day it will be in my power to repay this noble deed. You know there is a holoak in the woods, where you are fond of rambling, and if any one happens to come this way by whom I can send, I will order him to place a note there for you. You can do the same. Always keep a note there for me, for we may pos sibly keep up a communication with each other in this way."

Taking each other by the hand they groped their way out of the barn at the rear door, which Herbert locked after him. He accompanied Kate to where her horse was tied, and bidding each other a tearful adieu, they each took different di rections. Kate came in sight of her home, with light was visible. She restored the horse to the barn, and was safe in bed before the old clock in the kitchen told her the hour of midnight. She did not sleep, however, and before dawn, she arose, and true to her promise the night before,

awoke her visitor.
She had summoned their maid of all work, who She had summoned their maid of all work, who had a brisk fire burning when the man came down. Kate, in the hope of delaying him as long as possible pressed him to stay and take breakfast, which would soon be ready.

"I ought to be on my way, he replied, "but the temptation of a good breakfast is almost too greater abundance, be on the look in.

achieved, and then retired with honor, to spend a peaceful life with Kate, who was ever the light and will do more, to regenerate the world and bring in everlasting righteousness, than all the other agencies put together. It has done more to spread his religion in the world than all that has ever been preached or written on the evidences of Christianity.

strong for me. An hour can't make much differ-

ence any way I guess I'll stay."

Kate gave him a seat in the sitting room, and an entertaining book in his hand, went piacing an entertaining book in his hand, went out into the kitchen to employ her woman's wit in making the process of cooking the breakfast as long as possible. At length she announced that it was ready, and having done ample justice to the smoking viands, the man departed. Great was the consternation at Briar Farm,

when it was discovered that the faithful Jonathan had been a spy in disguise, and had now abscondhad been a spy in disguise, and had now absconded with many an important secret in his possession. A number of men were dispatched in 'different directions, in the hope of arresting him, and Mr. Wayland, who returned in the course of the day joined in the search. It was a long day of anxiety to Kate and when Mr. Wayland returned at night with the intelligence that the spy had escaped them, and the search was given up, she felt impressibly relieved. Col. Harvey had absented himself for a long time and Kate had absented himself for a long time and Kate had absented himself for a long time and Kate had absented himself for a long time and Kate had absented himself for a long time and Kate had absented himself for a long time and Kate had absented himself for a long time and Kate had absented himself for a long time and Kate had absented himself for a long time and Kate had absented himself for a long time and Kate had absented himself for a long time and Kate had absented himself for a long time and Kate had absented himself for a long time and Kate had almost hegun to hone that he had given up

greetings were over, "about the affair of the be-trothal. I have received news from England, faces of all the housewives were set Zionward at that makes it imperative that I should return at once.

never willingly consent to the union."

"I cannot help that. You remember what you cannot help that. You remember what you sully in every room and passage way.

Sophie was solemnly warned and instructed by

by my old friend Mr. Allen, although I have often thought it strange he never mentioned it to me. But, surely you are not going to leave us so soon?"

Lasers had each to the descripts and ceremonies necessary for the preservation and ceremonies necessary for the preservation and purification and care of all these articles were stuffed into the poor girl's head, before guiltless of cares as the feathers that "Yes, I regret to say I must, for other business floated above it.

"Kate, this is very foolish in you. The gen-like for curiosity to see what a fly would do in tleman has your father's authority to claim your our parlors!"

ger is waiting now, but I thought this fact which I gathered might be of service to you. I came across a lad yesterday who had been employed at glure, or any trace of a human being in sight."

H. J. L. in New England Farmer.

HOSPITAL SCENES

asleep, she took down the coat and began examining the contents. She unfolded and read a bert imagines," thought Kate as she folded the note and sought her room. An answer was soon penned and placed in the hollow tree, and in less than a week sheathed the color of the color, and we have been eating in a little dingy "This will be of more service to me than Herthan a week she had the satisfaction of finding that it had been taken out. The wedding day at length arrived, and Kate, who had been a mere automaton in the proceed-ing, allowed herself to be arrayed in her spotless

> desiring him to bring Squire Alden, the attorney of the village with him. Thinking it was an idle whim of hers, which it would be no harm to gratify, they complied with her request. Turning to Col. Harvey, she asked-"Will you be so kind as to allow me to see the

bridal garments. About an hour before the cere-

mony was to be performed, she sent for Mr. Way-

land to meet her in the presence of Col. Harvey,

paper written and signed by my father?"
"Certainly, here it is."
Kate read it attentively and handed it to Squire Alden, who pronounced it drawn up legally, and in the handwriting of Mr. Allen. Producing from her pocket another paper, she held them both up "This is an old deed," she said, "drawn up by

"It is a London house, and they commenced their manufacture of paper just five years ago." "Then as this paper was not in existence seventeen years ago, my father could not have written

While Kate was speaking a boy appeared at the door, and walking abruptly up to her presented her a note. A triumphant smile lit up her expressive face as she read it and turning to Squire Allen, who was intently examining the papers, she said-"You will oblige me if you will ask this boy what he knows about this affair."

a description of your person, and a warrant for your arrest as a spy. He wished me to wake him at daylight. And now, Herbert, there isn't a moment to be lost. Fly I beg of you, while there is time, and may God water to be lost. Fly I beg of you, while there is time, and may God water to be lost. Fly I beg of you, while there is time, and may God water to be lost. Fly I beg of you, while there at dayight. And now, Herbert, there isn't a moment to be lost. Fly I beg of you, while there is time, and may God protect you."

'And you have come, Kate, all this way through all this storm and darkness to tell me of my danger."

'Certainly, Herbert. How could I do less than the control of the plane of the same, the difference in the style of typography guiding the player, who, on seeing a letter of such a kind of type, knows that it refers to just such an individual note and to no other. The inventor claims that by this system most of the drudgery of learning music is obviated. Several eminent musicians of New York had. The other man said, "Harvey, that's capital—and the old fellow's name is copied admirably. You're a lucky dog, for you will not only get what she's got here, but that great estate over in England that you found she was an helress to just be-

> "This document, then," said Squire Alden, "is a forgery. Here, stop sir," he shouted, as Col. Harvey fied from the house. His shouts were unavailing, however, as that gentleman was never afterward seen in the village.
>
> Mr. Wayland, with much chagrin, dismissed

the guests who had assembled in the parlor, and

Kate speaking a few words with the boy, sought her room, and an hour after, giving him a bundle of clothing she had hastily collected, she threw her cloak over her bridal costume, and accompanied him to the old trysting place under the oak.

A manly form stepped forth from behind it, and she was clasped to the heart of Herbert Clifford.

Miscellaneous.

A TOO CAREFUL HOUSEKEEPER.

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE. She had a capital heart, a good, true, womanly one; and was loving and obliging; but still she was one of the desperately painstaking, conscien cious sort of women, whose very blood, as they grow older, is devoured with anxiety, and she thad almost begun to hope that he had given up the claim to her hand, when one day he arrived in great haste, and demanded to see Mr. Way-wives from their earthly views and employments. until he took to preaching on the neatness of the "I have come, sir," said he, after the first celestial cities, the unsullied crystal of its walls

Now this solemn and earnest view of housekeepthe earliest opportunity. As there is a vessel going to sail just a month from to day, I have decided to take passage in her. I wish my future on the care of a moderately furnished house, where bride to accompany me, and I wish you would in-form her of the fact." form her of the fact."

"I have had one conversation with her upon the subject, and she utterly refuses to have anything to say to you, and I am quite sure she will never willingly consent to the union."

"I have had one conversation with her upon the subject, and she utterly refuses to have anything to say to you, and I am quite sure she will into her care—when splendid crystals cut into her conscience, and mirrors reflect her duties, and moth and rust stand ever ready to devour and

promised, that you would aid me in this matter, and now I claim its fulfillment. Three weeks all the mothers and aunts,—she was warned of from this evening I wish the wedding to take place, and I shall endeavor to be here at least a warned of dust; all the articles of furniture had week before that time."

"You may rely upon my assistance, for I believe the contract to be made for some wise reason tassels had each its little shroud—and bundles of

to come, she obeyed the summons.

"Col. Harvey has been here," he said, "and regretted very much that he could not stop longcr. But he wished me to say he had appointed three weeks from to-night, as the time for your Bill would often drop in upon us, wistfully ling. marriage with him to take place."

"Upon my word this is a very cool transaction. As I am expected to perform the part of bride on the occasion, one would have supposed I might have been consulted in the matter."

"Yes I believe young ladies generally wish to have the management of such affairs. But this is a case of peculiar urgency, as Col. Harvey is obliged to sail for England in a month from now, and he wishes to take you with him. Mrs. Wayland and myself shall go to the city to-morrow, things that they have to be kept in lavendar. and he wishes to take you with him. Mrs. Way-land and myself shall go to the city to-morrow, to procure your bridal outfit, and your fingers will have to fly fast to get ready in three weeks."

"You can procure my bridal garments, if you persist in doing so, sir, but I shall not take a stitch in them, or assist in any other preparation you may see fit to make. I hate this marriage scheme, and do not even respect Col. Harvey, I believe him to be a villain, and that he is playing a false part in this matter, and I shall use every measure in my power to unmask this plot against me."

"Kate, this is very foolish in you. The gen-like for curiosity to see what a fly would do in

hand, and it would be much wiser in you to sub. "Well," said I, "can't you have some little mit quietly."

"Submit quietly to be taken against my will across the ocean away from all the friends I have known and loved in America, never! And as to my father's authority, that has yet to be proved."

Kate waited to say no more, but indignantly left the room, and sought her chamber. From down. Aunt Zeruah insists upon it that the way her window she soon saw Mr. Wayland and his wife drive away in their carriage, and taking advantage of their absence she went out to visit she says, nothing gets out of place; and she tells the hollow oak. To her great joy she found there a note from Herbert, and with trembling fingers she broke the seal and read these hurried lines— DEAREST KATE: I am in great haste as my messen- I'll bet they could in our house. From end to

Potter's Inn as an errand boy and he told me he was present in a room in the Inn when Col. Harvey and another man were writing a paper about a girl by the name of Kate Allen. They were trying to make the letters just like the writing on another paper they had. He was just about to tell me more when his master called him, and he was obliged to leave. I shall see him again soon, and find out more about this precious scamp. And now, my own Kate, may God protect and keep you until we meet again. Yours, truly,

HERBERT.

(The piano shut tight the book-cases shut and locked, the engravings locked up, all the drawers and closets locked. Why, if I want to take a fellow into the library, in the first place it smells like a vault, and I have to unbarricade windows, and unlock and rummage for half an hour before I can get at anything; and I know Aunt Zeruah is standing tiptoe at the door, ready to whip everything back and lock it up again. A fellow can't be social, or take any comfort in showing his books and pictures that way. Then there's our great, light dining room, with its sunty south windows,—Aunt Zeruah got us out of "The piano shut tight the book-cases shut and there's our great, light dining room, with its sunny south windows,—Aunt Zeruah got us out of den, with a window looking out on a back alley ever since; and Aunt Zeruah says that now the dining-room is in such perfect order, and that now it is such a care off Sophie's mind that I ought to be willing to eat down cellar to the end of chapter. Now, you see, Chris, my position is a delicate one, because Sophie's folks all agree,

that, if there is anything in creation that is ignorant and dreadful and must not be allowed his way anywhere, it's 'a man.' " "Why, you'd think to hear Aunt Zeruah talk, that we were all like bulls in a china-shop, ready to toss and tear and rend, if we are not kept down cellar and chained; and she worries Sophie, and Sophie's mother comes and worries, and if I try to get anything done differently, Sophie cries, and says she don't know what to do, and so I give Now, if I want to ask a few of our set in eat down cellar,—oh, that would never do. Aunt Zeruah and Sophie's mother and the whole fami-"This is an old deed," she said, "drawn up by my father before he left England, and upon just the sized paper of the marriage contract, but the papers bear the name of different makers. And now Squire Alden, will you be good enough to tell me how long the firm whose name is on the contract have been in business?"

"It is a London house, and they commenced that is a London house, and they commenced the sized paper of the sized p state, it is really abominable for me to increase her cares, and so I invite fellows to dine with me at Delmonico's and then Sophie cries, and Sophie's

mother says it doesn't look respectable for a family man to be dining at public places; but, hang it, a fellow wants a home somewhere !"

A NEW SYSTEM OF NOTATION. "Music read and played at first sight" is the ti-tle given by Mr. George Dwyer, of New York, to a small work, setting forth the advantages of a "Certainly. Come my lad, let us hear what ou have to say."

new plan of musical notation which he has invented. By this new system the musical staff and ined the diagrams and plans of the author and approved of them. Of course, the adoption of Dwyer's system would involve a complete revolution in the style of printing music, and minim, fore we left." By this time I had got my fire made and left the room, so I didn't hear any more." crochet, quaver and semi-quaver would give place to "Bold Faced Caps," "Clarendon Caps," "Old English," and "Skeleton Condensed." The new system of notation may be furthermore defined as short-hand applied to music. The in-genuity of the plan deserves the attention of musical people; and to whom we must leave the

its general adoption would imply. good man's life passing the highest efforts of the orator's genius. The seen but silent beauty of holiness speaks more eloquently of God and duty than the tongues of men and angels. Let paren remember this. The best inheritance a parent she was clasped to the heart of Herbert Clifford.

Conducting her to a carriage in waiting, he drove to the house of a worthy pastor of the village, who soon joined their hands in holy wedlook.

A sister of Herbert's received the bridal pair at her house, and a happy circle gathered there that night to talk over the events of the day. Herbert had only gained leave of absence for a week, and when that time had expired, he again left Kate to join the army. He remained in its patriot ranks until the victory over tyranny was achieved, and then retired with honor, to spenda neaceful life with Kate, who was ever the light can bequeath to a child is a virtuous example, a legacy of hallowed remembrances and associations.

question of the great musical revolution

SUNDAY READINGS. "I will hope continually, and will yet praise Thee nore and more."—PSALM.

To cultivate a hopeful temper of mind is surely one of the duties growing out of our earthly condition and the needs of our spirits. Even the next hour is so completely hidden from our knowledge that if we think upon it at all we must gather brightness from our hopes or sadness from our fears. When we reflect that so much of the unhappiness of life is made up of fears that are never realized, or of anticipations of evils that are only partially fufilled, we see the folly, the sin of thus clouding the brightness of the present. From the young untried heart hope springs as naturally as the love which encircles friends and home; but as the years glide on and disappointments come, some portion of youth's buoyancey is lost, some colors fade from the bow that spans the fu-

colors fidde from the bow that spans the future, doubts mingle with anticipations, and something is lost of which thought scarce takes cognizance.

The decay of hope should be seduously registed in the heart, and cheerful looking forward encouraged under adverse circumstances. Through the chequered past an unseen hand has lightened our burdens, a voiceless comforter has soothed our sharpest sorrows. We have been led almost without our acquiescence, in paths that have brought us to loftier heights of virtue, and given us a wider range of vision, and we find ourselves—God grant it be so—humbler, wiser, stronger than before; still from want of hope we shrink from the unknown, the future, and permit fear to

outweigh trust. It were well, perhaps, did men live more in the present and less in memory and hope. The past beyond our control, the future may never exist us, but the present offers itself to our wises use and consideration, and he who fills the pas ing hour well has little time for sorrowful forebodings. This sensible use of the present is our

dimmed, and a cloud settles over the morrow that once loomed to us out of the future radiant with all glory;—and then we learn distrust and permit melancholy to dim the eye and sadden the voice, and forget that, in all this, God is teaching to be seen a first meaning that the same of the same o us lessons for immortality. We cannot shut out all thoughts of our future

or experience a mingling of both sensations, but we should cultivate the bright and better portion, and show our love to God and trust in Him by calm content and cheerful submission to the destiny He has appointed.
I will hope continually, says the Psalmist. No ruil nope continually, says the Psalmist. No grief, or pain, or disaspointment, shall extinguish the bright spark that lightens the future. Amid the darkness it will prove a guiding ray, amid ruin and desolation it shall whisper of all things strong and imperishable, and it shall still be God's token when of all the Law benefit.

when of all else I am bereft. I will praise Thee more and more, says the same royal singer; for with all his lofty imagin-ings, his sublime reachings of thought, he felt his inability to compass Him who was, and is, Ay, praise Him more and more! For every added day of life, for health, home, friends, for the revolving scasans, each beautiful in its time, for the broad, glorious earth crowded with all AT NO. 147 WATER STREET. loveliness, for night with its moon and starry hosts, for the warm sunshine and the tempered winds, for all the blessings that crowd our days.

praise Him from the depths of the spirit that can And while we thank Him for all that our eyes behold and our ears drink in of melody, let not His chief gift be unremembered, for without that crowning blessing, the sacrifice of His Son, our feet stumbling along life's perilous way, would go so far astray that even the light of God's countenance would be lost to our benighted vision. We must accept the Savior as our guide ind no rest or solace but in Him. rision. We must accept the Savior as our guide o Heaven. He spoke as one having authority. Let us submit ourselves to His commands, study His precepts, obey His wishes. Then neither hope of earth or of Heaven will fail us, but its day, till the journey of life being ended, all hopes, prayers, wishes will find fruition is His presence

HOSPITAL SCENES.

describes a scene in one of the field hospitals near Spottsylvania battle-field, after the battle of Sunday, May 8th:
"In one corner of a hospital tent, as in many others that night, lay a dying man-a Lieut. in

soiled ambrotype case, which he held a few moments, without attempting to open. One who stood there felt instinctively that the dying man wished but could not ask him to stoop over where he lay. That one bent to hear a faint, broken whisper, beseeching him to take the velvet case and find the one who wore the face within it and give it back with the blessing of a lover.

It would have been well perhaps, had the one who thus accepted, this trust unclasped the case before the hand from which he took it had grown cold and motionless. Else having looked, he might have whispered in the dull ear of the dy-

ing lieutenant promise of a surer and speedier meeting with the girl he loved than he could have had but for this day's dark fate. For it happened that he, the living, knew that she too

might bave whispered in the dull ear of the dy-

ad died and awaited somewhere the coming of THE OURANG-OUTANG. In Sierra Leone is a species of Ourang-Outang o strong and so industrious, that when properly trained and fed, they work like servants generally walk upright on their two hind feet. Sometimes they are employed to pound substances in a mortar, and they are frequently taught to go to rivers, and to bring water in small pitchers and if they are not soon taken off, they let them

fall; and when they perceive they are broken, the poor fellows sometimes weep like a child if anticipation of the flogging they are to receive.

Buffon saw an marang-outang that performed a multitude of funny tricks. He would present his hand to lead his visitors about the room, and Buffon saw an aurang-outang that performed a multitude of funny tricks. He would present his hand to lead his visitors about the room, and promenade as gravely as if he was one of the most important personages of the company. He would even sit down at the table, unfold his napkin, wipe his lips like any other gentleman, use spoon or fork in carrying food to his mouth, pour his liquor into a glass—for it seems he had not become a convert to the principles of total abstinence—and touch his glass to that of the person who drank with him. When invited to take tea, be brought a cup and saucer, placed them on the

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. I have heard some very extraordinary cases of

murder tried. I remember, in one where I was counsel, for a long time the evidence did not appear to touch the prisoner at all, and he looked about him with the most perfect unconcern, seeming to think himself quite safe. At last the surgeon was called who extend that the surgeon state street) or at the Fashionable Millinery Booms Mrs. Perley, under Meonian Hall, over Massra. Hamilia & smith for Goods Store, No. 147 water Street

Instruments to let. Second-hand Instruments taken in a lituration of the surgeon was called who extend the surgeon was called who extend the surgeon was called who extend the surgeon was called th geon was called, who stated that deceased had been killed by a shot, a gun-shot, in the head, and he produced the matted hair and stuff cut from and taken out of the wound. It was all Print Papers, hardened with blood. A basin of warm water was brought into court, and, as the blood was gradually softened, a piece of printed paper ap-peared—the wadding of the gun, which proved to be half of a ballad. The other half had been found in the man's pocket when he was taken.

well, and let others talk of us as they please; for they can do us no injury although they may think they have found a flaw in our proceedings, and are determined to rise on our downfall, or profit

For Fleece Wool, Hidden Also for Oats, Barier, Ry May 2d, 1364.

NEW MUSIC.

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Dr. WILLARD C. GEORGE, formerly Professor in the Worcester Medical College, and President of the Eclectic Medica Bociety, Mass., speaks of it in the following terms:

"I have used the Female Strengthening Cordial similar to that prepared by Dr. GEO. W. SWETT, 106 Hanover Street, and I regard it as one of the best Medicines for Female Complaints that can be found."

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of Winthrop, H. Durfee, w have the abov Mr. Farnban descended fro hibit all the c hardy breed. The bull he and presents early importa a rich mahogo face. The he what some cal which we nev or white strip ever, is full u will be of gre ing up the He

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